TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

THREE DOLLARS IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

Henry Peterson.

Edmund Deacon, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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ANGEL VOICES.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY STREING POST

We can bear them in the clang And the jar of crime and trade

Bongs the sons of morning sang When time's corner-stone was laid : Tes! we hear them evermore, In the pauses of the strife,

Biern Progression's thunderous march Cannot drown the higher strains, hanted 'neath the awful arch For our losses and our gains ; Stunned against the stony wall Of death's old-time mystery,

And a crowned immertal life!

Binting of a deathless shore,

Generations rise, and fall,

Like a windy desolate sea. We have gained the higher slopes Of the newer, better times But the green hills' flowery tops Hint of further, purple climes alas! the myrtles sweet, hat have won our brow from pain, mb, and blossom at our feet, of valleys roofed with rain

ed by our ancient fall the starry heights of God, t was lost in human blood ing inly, that, to be, through a life undone nobler than to lie nonentity unwon

are prophets of the truth, And the world's touch cannot strain That which glorifies our youth m the old abuse of pain. low us; in the vale, ar heavy human loss.

the shadow, where we cried th our faces on the sod, we gained the sunny side. into the smile of God! haunt us, evermore, pauses of the strife, from the starry shore ned immortal life !

ragrant Mays that shine world's dust falleth notden seas of wine. dath's great mystery-

with folded handsany change, or timed radiant lands ey sublime EMMA ALICE BROWNE

Driginal Novelet.

IN FOR THE SATURDAY BYENING POST, BY ALICE CARY.

oks upon books have been written to make wise, and will. I suppose, continue to be till the end of time for the same purbut, after all, our most effective knowe is the growth of experience, and our best er, though a hard one, is suffering. They painful ordeals that teach poets to sing, propiets to feel the humanity they preach, proud to be meek, and the weakest of us say to the great enemy, "I am not

parents were not rich, but in circumstanmfortable and respectable-our home was e country, and from my school-days I had or, who was good enough and wise enough me, but I could not discern the happiness lay right within my grasp, and experience therefore take me aside into a waste place, I must suffer back in order to a right apstion of my blessings.

brain was haunted with visions of my Laura's gay caps and dresses, of her in town, and of the fine lady I might beoff I could but live with her, and instead nilking, learn to sew, as she did, for I supscepation of shirt-making entitled

ame to look very vulgar ater by the barrel as she ly aristocratic I thought. ambition to live with her air in papers of nights, and in carl mg, beautify my feet with slippers -perfect myself in stitchand be a little semebody! My estimate int letture demanded nothing that was to be found beneath the shed roof of my Laura's little same house, and within the patch of growth balled a door-yard. Our meadows and schards were nothing in of elegance to the diminutive grass-plot, its gravel water, the pots of flowers, and such tree. Our old schloned porch, with dews of morning at a vines, was rustic, shadows of morningeyes, while my oor with its fron knocker

intration. my speci rther were requisite to esity of my relative, the straw and the caged canary that took at her de her chamber window would anfficient. However, I never pretensions, and they, to say nsiderably above her merits. get before our modest bet-

image of a lady whose red cheeks and golden parted lips shut together with more firmness converting me into a sewing-machine. hair were my young admiration, and who, shel- than they had ever closed till then; and the

ber of seeing two birds swinging together on an full height, and turned away. that I saw through memory the rich magnid- my hands. cence and wonderful beauty of all that lay right about me that summer sunset time.

quired, and the leaves of the thick growing ma- once away. ples were murmuring lullabies over my head the bill. As I made haste to climb the fence enough to own a little farm, and old enough to because of the injury I had sustained, and I say who that woman was? pulled away from his arms as he lifted me up, and thanked bim in an ungracious way that seemed to say I did not thank him at all.

"Well, dear Caty," he said, tenderly stooping over me and parting away the briers with a simpleton and too little of a woman to see how that! his bare hands, "I don't blame you at all for good and honest and worthy he was, and to re- I had a childish fancy that the broad lace of being a little angry with the naughty things." he spoke, but I put his hands rudely away, and said it was not the briers I was vexed with. He did not seem to understand as I wished him but almost forcing me to lean upon him, led me me all the time, or trying to do so, for in truth whatever he said or did was alike irritating to trowsers-his home-made straw-hat, garnished prehension.

atill more indignant, and said I did not desire seriously hurt, and begged that he would not and how much I wronged myself. allow himself to be any longer detained by me. If he understood me he affected not to do so,

had anticipated his pleasure.

face as if in expectancy of roading pleasure there. He read none, for I was annoyed by his presence and his manner. Who was Archibald Ludlam, that he should dare put his arm about me, and gaze in my face, after such fashion! Why, to me he was a boy, the son of our poor neighbor. John Ludlam, and he was nothing more. He had misspelled words at school many a time, that I might go above him in the class; many a time he had scratched his hands to pick berries for me-or risked his neck to climb for nuta: but what of all that ? His attentions were taken as matters of course, and as he grew into manhood, their tenderer manifestation became disagreeable. When I could do so, I would ex- and at last be sorry. case myself from seeing him, but when I could not, I sometimes took pleasure in showing him

The evening I speak of, I was in my most unme to sit for a little while beside him, and listen to something very important to his future happiness I should ever know. happiness. I replied that I had not time-that I must take home the cows. And when he said he would drive them home for me-meaning to indicate that he would go with me, I answered that I was obliged to him, and that I should be delighted to remain alone, and take up the pleasant musing which my falling in with him had interrupted. There came a look of beseeching despair into his young, fair face, as he cried, seizing my hands.

"Dear Caty, one minute then, only one." "Certainly," replied I, "if that will do you any good.'

And freeing my hands from his, I loosened a bright patch of moss from the ground, and with all my thoughts apparently intent upon it,

began deliberately picking it to pieces. "Dear Caty," he repeated, nervously, catching at my apron strings-

"My name," I said, coldly, and without lift-

ing my eyes, " is Catharine." He answered I should have been named ice I liked that better, I replied, than dear Caty, as he emphasised it. He remained silent for a little while; his fingers twitching pervously, sometimes at the strings of my apron, sometimes at nothing. I could not bear to see him anffer in silence, and with a sort of kindly house. cruelty, turned the arrow with which I had

transfixed his heart. I reminded him that I had not only given him one minute, but many, and that as he had not see; and, going to my chamber, I began to availed himself of them, I supposed it was needless that I should remain longer.

It was growing quite dusky now in the woods, and the leaves whispering to the winds, made a to the heart.

I hardly know how Archibald began or how he ended, but warped in and through sentences would have seen her replying to her own father wour way with sufficient tact; that said plainly I was cold and cruel, and he who had entreated her attentions for his last with no one to care for him in the world, and days, that she was too poor and her health too no one that ever would or could care, stood out feeble to warrant the undertaking of the jourthe intimation that he loved me, and the hope ney to him, but that my father and mother were the lane one night to bring home the that I would sometime be his wife. I still kept healthy and well to do, and would find a visit to which was one of my daily tasks, and, as picking at my moss all the same as if only the him pleasure as well as duty. I should wind had been blowing in the trees above my have seen her demand this reasonable head; and when he tremblingly requested my service of them, and I should also have we some faint recollection of the great answer, I kept pulling at the moss all the same; seen her, with hypocritical humility, ber that lory that came through the tree-tops up and when dropping on one knee, he exclaimed, her widowhood and poverty might be rememmaky, and blent leaves and stars, and "Oh, why don't you speak to me! why don't bered in his last will and testament, when himand clouds into one brilliant mass, but you answer me?" I replied, rising, and car. belf should be gathered, like a shock of corn not understand that it was a picture our lessly shaking the moss from my apren, "An- fully ripe, to a more blessed inheritance.

elm bough, and singing to one another, but I I was confident of my power-and when he did not stop to hear them, and of the very way would have left me I used it, and kept him. potatoes. the cattle were strung up the hills, and how My pride was humiliated when I saw him leavgreen and thick the young corn was growing by ing me of his free will, so I coquettishly caught the lane side, and yet it was not till years after him back, that I might at pleasure toss him off

Whatever has twined itself in and out among I had made my walk longer than need re- undone, and no harsh violence can wrench it at the rector, who she was sure would superintend the hard jamb, and fell a-dozing, while I, un-

Archibald assisted me to take home the cows ready hooting in the shadows along the hollow, work was done and we walked in the moonlight loving aunt must give me up ! but to avoid meeting Archibald Ludlam whom he dilated with a boy's enthusiasm on the hap-I saw sauntering abstractedly along the slope of py life he would lead when he should be rich were, my foot slipped, and I fell among briers, soul, if it failed to stir mine, he described the scratching one hand and my face. I was angry, woman whom he could devote all his life to-

> When we sat on the stile that led it to the Heaven. garden, he placed himself two steps below me,

with a piece of cotton tape, and that his shirt thing of the interest and pity he felt, I grew hair seemed ungraceful, and the short cutting erable dissatisfied woman. of his nails an indication of poverty and vulgari- By little and little I must penetrate beneath

and replied that he was on the road to my fa- from liking, I disliked it, and if it were mine I over gracious cream that rose to the top of her ther's house, and that the accidental meeting should go where no one knew me and change it pan, and see how thin and blue the milk was to anything I happened to think of.

tinued, "do you think you would like me any

better if I should ?" "Oh, I don't know," I answered, carelessly : I like you well enough."

A long story Archibald proceeded to tell me that won my young admiration. of how he might go away off somewhere, and slow pining in some lonesome garret, with no stylish than my mother's silk. one who cared for him to see him die, or shed one tear over his stranger's grave.

I think he almost wished that some bad for-

If he entertained such wishes, he received little encouragement to them in my behavior, how impossible it was that he could be anything for when his sad romance should have been most touching, I affected to fall asleep. Poor dear Archibald, it took years to teach me that amiable mood, and when Archibald besought his was a pretty name, and that the simple, healthful life he had depicted embraced the best

When we parted, he said perhaps he should never see me again, and he held my hand as if he could not let me go. I withdrew it most unsentimentally, I fancy, saying-

"Well, suppose you should not-what of

"Nothing, nothing of it," he replied, and re luctantly and sadly resigned my band. Years afterward I appreciated what he felt that

"Catherine will never be much help to you, will she, mother?" I heard my father say to my mother, one day, as I stood trying to churn

with one hand while I read a book, which I held with the other. "Poor Caty," answered she, "I wish we could arrange to send her to town with her Aunt Laura, for awhile, and have her go to

school some and learn to sew. She is not strong enough for the hard work she has to do, and besides she don't like it." How wildly my heart beat, and how eagerly I

put in my plea to be allowed to go, just for a

for me, I thought, and I was so weary of the long, deep silence that reigned about our quiet Perhans, if he could sell the brindle calf and

manage to let me go for awhile-they would rummage the drawers, and to select from my wardrobe-scanty enough, to be sure-such articles as I thought might serve me in town.

If I could have looked into my aunt's heart delious murmur that was soothing and softening just then my own ardor must have been considerably dampened, for I would have seen there most selfish and unwomanly scheming. I

had made for us, and would quickly swer you. Why what have you been saying? Ah me! I did not see this, nor the plan she

tered beneath a pane of glass, and framed in eyes that had looked so earnestly into mine, had befallen me when the stage coach stopped or walk. mahogany, hung directly facing all visitors suddenly introverted their gaze—his pale check at our door one evening, and, benignant with If my aunt were tired I know not—she ap-

quite a lady.

I was to have in addition to the school, her how long it seemed to me she stayed there. our heartstrings, must be slowly and carefully own instruction, and that of good Mr. Vatier, My poor tired father leaned his head against be such a sweet solace and comfort to her, and

parations for my departure. How happy I was dence of the advantages awaiting me. more because Archibald had seen my fall than pay, a thousand lives if he had them-need I in that preparation; to live with my Aunt Laura, I thought was to be quite on the verge of prised in such sentences as, " No, Mr. Vatier,"

Her house was a good deal less, and altoas if unworthy to sit by my side; and for his hu- gether less comfortable than ours, but then it "By all means, Mr. Vatier," and the like. mility I half despised him. I was too much of was so genteel, and what was vulgar comfort to

cognize in the boyish hopefulness and credulity her collar, and the sweet ribbon that orns- your name, and blessed are you to have the He would have wiped the blood from my face as the firmer reliance and larger truthfulness of mented her cap, came of themselves, or simply name you have, and to be the man you are, and by virtue of her living in town, and that all I saw only a gawky youth, named Archibald raiment, food, and in fact, whatever else cost us in particular. I thought my aunt laughed more Ludlam, and in his personality I saw him but toil and trouble in the country, were evoked by than circumstances seemed to demand, but this to, that it was himself I was displeased with, indistinctly, I rather saw his habiliments than the same magical influence. Experience to- I supposed was the fashion in town, and I himself. I saw his coarse leather shoes, and gether with that severe master I spoke of to a mossy seat hard by, soothing and comforting the dangling of the leather strings that tied and complimented in the opening of this story, that were not exactly true, but this might be them -s w his bare ankles, and his short, linsey taught me I had labored under a slight misap- the "fashion in town," for anything I knew to

I must learn for myself what it was to live in I said I was badly hurt as some excuse for sleeves were not of the finest quality-for poor town after my aunt's fashion, and but for the sincerity was the fashion in town. my bad behavior, and when he showed some- Archibald wore no coat—the very fashion of his actuality I should to this day have been a mis-

pity from him nor from any one. I was not ty. Poor Archibald, how much I wronged him, the sweet smiling and soft acquiescence that made my aunt's surface, to the intense selfish-I remember we talked of names, and he in- ness and unswerving purpose underlying these quired how I liked his. I replied that so far pretty lies. I must skim off for myself the beneath.

We were seated near together, and as he said "Perhaps I will," he answered thoughtfully, With my own hands I must dissever honesty his he put his arm about me, and looked in my and bowing his head almost to my feet, con- from the snake-like looping over and writhing between obstacles, although the one came out smiling and sleek as the other.

> No one was ever permitted to see my aunt's face except in that glossy and beautiful mask

Nor was her dress ever more discomposed very pathetic he grew in working up the dark than her countenance-her late was real lace, imaginings of evil chances that might befall him and her calico real calico-that is, it was of the of drowning deaths in great floods, and of best quality, and so made as to appear more

She had the faculty of stretching the little knowledge she possessed a great way, and of bordering that little most facinatingly with tune might befal him, and that I might know it what she appeared to know. She had the art too of putting a kind of invisible hook into what her neighbor said, and making it seem to be her own.

Indeed it was not unusual for the defrauded to fail of recognizing the emanations of their own brains when they issued from her mouth.

She was always proposing to do a great deal for my mother, but her actual doing was limited to the crimping of cap-borders, and the giving of advice that embraced such impracticable suggestions as that we should dine at five instead of twelve o'clock-dress for the ceremony, and be a little genteel, though the milking was to come afterwards, and ourselves

were to do it! She called my mother sweet names, and was profuse in good wishes for her, and for these things, simply. She was used to go away from our house with bags and baskets filled to over flowing, and yet my poor mother felt herself greatly in her relative's debt.

But I must not linger-let it suffice that my aunt took me home with her, laden with the usual number of bags and baskets, all filled with articles for her special benefit.

My parents were more than ever indebted to her now that she had enticed from them their only daughter to make her learn to love all things most alien to their wishes, and to despise the humble and harmless life to which she was

I am ashamed to own I shed not a single tear when my mother kissed my cheek, and said in The noise of the streets would be such music faltering tones I must not quite forget her in the fine life I was going to lead.

I was in fact dizzy with the sensation of new world opening before me-home, relatives. myself as I had been, Archibald Ludlam and a load or two of hay, my father said they might everything else receded from the moment it became certain I was to live in town with my Aunt Laura. She affected to see excellence and beauty in everything, and when we passed by the house where Archibald's father lived. she was struck with admiration: "There" she exclaimed, " is a nice, smart, old lady at one of the windows, and the young man at the door is very handsome-he should come to town." I looked round and saw Archibald waving his old straw hat most energetically, and bending toward me in his eagerness, as if I should be any more likely to recognize him for the vehemence of his gestures. I saw him, but I affected not to see him, and without having made any recognition of him, turned my face another way. Years afterward the hateful memory of that disdainful action came back to me and weighed my poor bowed heart almost to the earth.

It seems to me that the righteens awards made us by Providence, even here, are sufficient to convince the veriest sceptic that a just hand holds the balance.

It was night when we reached town, for our

us, was tired, too, as I know now, so that when sway. On the contrary, I believed the best fortune we alighted it was with difficulty we could stand

above my Aunt Laura's parlor mantle shelf. flashed with a color that was mingled of pride smiles and blessings my aunt alighted. She peared as cheerful and nimbly graceful as ever. Slow is the growth of appreciation of what is excellent, as well as of the excellent. I remember the coming beard, he drew himself up to his and the big basket on her arm was to bring her gage out of the wagon, and carrying it down at hand, and her best slippers close by, and clean cap and handkerchief, and with no ex- the gravelled walk toward the house, some one pectation of being returned full of butter and whom I could not distinctly see, accosted my aunt, and they entered the yard together. Ha-She flattered my mother by eating freely of ving unlocked the kitchen door, and directed small negro girl who officiated as general househer cream and peaches, and by praising me with us to set our things down there, and to wait keeper, washer, ironer, &c., in the establishment assurances that in her hands I would become there ourselves till she came, she returned to of the said neighbor, and was lent out by the the parlor, where her guest was. And oh!

my French. The delight of my society would able to keep an upright position any longer, lay down on the carpet, and rested my head when I stood still, not to listen to the owls al- and afterwards at the milking, and when the at any moment my dear parents needed me my on the step leading into the parlor. My aunt's be of. Whereupon the little cloud of lace was tones had never seemed to me so sweetly ho- adjusted, the slippers slipt on, and, with fringes Not a word was said of the machine I was to nied as they did then-never, never! When be converted into, not a word of the summons I remembered that I had never before heard her my parents were to receive from the sick bed of converse in town, I supposed the sweetness was that divided me from the field where the cattle marry, and in a voice that thrilled all his own my grandfather, and tearfully grateful to the the result of her breathing her native atmosselfish woman, my unselfish mother made pre- phere, and put down the fact as another evi-

What I could hear her say, was mostly com and "Yes, Mr. Vatier," and "I should think so, Mr. Vatier," and "Certainly, Mr. Vatier,"

Upon the name she lingered with an inexpressible unction, that seemed to say, blessed am I among women, to be allowed to pronounce blessed are things in general, and this occasion the contrary. Indeed I have since been rather confirmed in the suspicion I then had, that in-

When he arose to go, I thought he called her Laura-I was surprisedly and strangely assured of it, indeed, and that he kissed her, and spoke with some authoritative severity when she entreated him to remain longer.

"I have already," he concluded, "detained you from your friends too long-so good-night, without more ado."

I did not hear all my aunt's reply, it was so smothered in sweetness, but I very distinctly by the aforementioned borrowed girl. understood her to mention my father, my dear, Of course the lady never came to hire sewing; the country. Suddenly I was wide awake, and sat upright, quite forgetting that I was tired.

When my sunt appeared it was as if she swam in oil, so gracefully and so softly she came .-She had been talking with the good rector, she the first time in my life I questioned my relative's assertion.

And here let me say I had taken my position at the parlor door without a thought except of 'veriably graduated by the height of her house, my comfort, and that my aunt could say any and apologies ranged from one to five stories. thing which I should not be perfectly at liberty to hear. I had not the remotest idea.

We went to bed supperless, my poor father and I. My aunt thought it best for our health that we should not eat that night. A late supper, when tired and hungry, had never been detrimental in the country, but perhaps it would be in town; so, silent, if not reconciled, I lay down on a me, and beneath the petticoat which was made serve them. to serve for a coverlet, suspicion crept lightly, and made the covering seem more scanty, and the bed harder than it would have been. And so in a garret, my head pillowed on my aunt's workbox, and my bare feet making the acquaintance of a number of sociable mosquitoes, I spent many nights where the inward torment would have made me altogether unconscious of

pillow at my head. I was up betimes in the morning, and on decending to the kitchen, found my father asleep in the chair where I had left him, his head still

resting on the table. Two hours or more we passed in going up and down the genteel door-yard, looking at the early inquire for a sewing woman. cartmen and marketmen as they passed along the street. At last, fearing my aunt might be dead, I stole softly to her room, and peeped within the door. A great soft pillow was be-

was sweetly and harmoniously asleep!

She came down at last, bright and smiling a f she had only begun to smile that day-kissed my cheek, and said the naughty mosquitoes ought to be ashamed to have treated me so uncivilly, and that she would see to it that they never did it again. My father's rough, hard hand she held between her own soft ones, and pressed very tenderly, asking him how he had assed the night, and hoping he was quite revered from the effects of yesterday's journey.

genteel basket in one hand, and a shilling in the other—the latter to be exchanged for two potatoer, two radishes, one egg and a loaf of bread. When I returned, I found the table spread,

and a coffee-pot that would hold a pint, perhaps, steaming on a pot of coals, which the next-door neighbor had kindly lent, over the fence.

For that time the novelty in part made amend had the effect of abundance; for who could low neck and short sleeves, to heighten my there were three of us? the potatoes were not boiled, owing to the limited period of time the good neighbor could lend the pot of coals.

My eyes were not dry when I said good by to through all severest trials, helped me then, and quite a little beauty; this was rather addressed home was fifty miles away, and I was tired with a heart heavier than it had ever been in the to my aunt than myself, and she replied that

have turned my shankless eyes to the smiling excuse me, but I did not hear a word." His devised to secure my services, meantime, by enough, and my poor father, who had driven world, I said I was very happy, and saw him re-

That day I sat in the chamber with the front windows closely shut, and sewed, and sewed, and sewed.

My aunt's cap, (it was only a little cloud of lace when the tap of the knocker was heard, she called from the back window to the back window of the next-door neighbor, and borrowed a half hour to my aunt, in consideration, chiefly, I am led to believe, of the sweetness of her voice and smile.

The borrowed girl admitted the visitor, and with a remarkable shrewdness and insight made known to my aunt what quality he or she might brushed carefully away, my aunt descended. nest, and fresh as from the bath, and grinning with the honor and favor and delight that had been generally conferred upon her, the borrowed girl would return to her blind shed, and her pot of coals.

My aunt was perhaps thirty-five, though she seemed younger-her habit of smiling had kept her forehead smooth-from time, as from the world, she had evoked gentle treatment, and the beauty nature had bestowed on her she had not only preserved, but heightened to that degree of elegance and refinement, which is, after all, the most charming beauty. She sang well, and was an excellent listener, and, as I said before, a most adroit appropriator of the knowledge of other people. She was a widow, and childless, and I may say too, penniless, except for the earnings of her needle.

Any other woman, in her situation, would thought, too, I heard her say one or two things have had her name on a tin sign at the door, announcing her dexterity in plain sewing-not so my Aunt Laura.

How it was I cannot well explain, but she . stood in a wavy cloud of beautiful uncertainty, and represented an invisible seamstress. Her employers were her friends, and for none but persons of the first respectability, and I may add, of wealth, too, would she condescend to

sew. When any lady, who had the happiness to know her, desired to have something made requiring extreme neatness, she put on her best hat and called upon Mrs. Holcom, (that was my aunt's name,) and sent up her friendly card

cause she so loved my dear aunt, and, after some confidential conversation, she would happen to name her necessity of having a little sewing done-if my aunt could tell of any neat person, she would so much oblige her, the said to my father, about our darling Kate. I thought had suggested itself to her that it might had not heard one word about myself, and for be possible she should know of such a person. There was a marked difference in the circumlocution of the applicant, and the number and elaboration of her apologies, for they were in-

There were one or two plainish persons who lived in cottages, to whom I have known my aunt acknowledge, that she really knew a sewing woman, and that she could without doubt secure the accomplishment of their wishes; but for the most part she was doubtful of her ability to serve her friends. She would inquire, and it would be her pleasure to convey to them any hard mat which my aunt spread on the floor for intelligence she might obtain that was likely to

Once or twice I have known her to send away persons who came in coaches, and dared bring their bundles with them, positively asseverating that she herself was in need of just such a seamstress as they were in search of, and begging that she might be allowed to know of the sewer spent my first night in town. Afterwards I if a desirable one were found. And this, too. when we had no bread nor meat. Upon these occasions we dined with friends in whose neighthe bloodsuckers at my feet, and the wooden borhood my aunt happened to be on husiness connected with her annuity, a provision, bythe bye, of which I never heard at any other

Generally, by some tacit understanding, bundles were sent in after dark, and my sunt never went outside the little low-roofed chamber to

The lady friends were always pleased with the stitching done for them, and begged the favor of my aunt to transmit for them the payment, which was sure to be liberal. Sometimes when neath her head, and another at her feet, and she we visited our patrons, for we did vist them, they would produce the very identical articles ourselves had made, and demand our scruting and admiration.

In relating these peculiarities of our manner of life. I have suffered two or three months of my life in town to go by in silence, for it was thus long before my rusticity was sufficiently toned down to admit of my seeing my aunt's friends. Meantime, my father, having sold the brindle calf, and its mother too, had advanced the money to secure my instruction at school, I was despatched to the market with a very but having consulted with the rector, my aunt concluded it was best for my interest, to make all my recitations to him. A naked body, he asserted, was a greater scandal than an uncultivated mind-and a part of my educational funds were disposed of agreeably to this conviction, and a part justly appropriated (in view of her services to me) by my aust. What pains she took with my toilet when I was to be presented for the scantiness of the fare. The economy of to the rector. My hair was arranged with a my aunt's provision had been so extreme that it childish simplicity, and my dress contrived with touch the one egg, or the two radishes, when juvenile appearance, although the effect was more pleasing to herself than to me, who was too recently come into womanhood to be wil-

ling to bate one jot of its dignity. I was introduced as "our little Caty." Mr. my father, and almost wished I was not to live Vatier rose languidly, put one arm about my in town for a year, but pride, which helps us waist, kisself my cheek, and said I was really

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, FEBRUARY 21, 1857.

"Ah, yes, yes," sollioquised the rector. er ahe is quite a little beauty," and drawing me almost to his knee, and playing with one of my hands as though it had been his watch-ribbon, he inquired how old I was, and whether I liked to live in town, and if my aunt were not a very disagreeable and ill-natured woman.

Feeling that I was expected to consider the last remark very funny, I affected to laugh, and most heartily contradicted the locose rector's suggestion. I trembled a little, partly for fear I should not properly demean myself, and partly that he kept his arm so closely about me.

"Poor frightened child," he said, speaking to my aunt, and smoothing my bair at the same time, "we must give her a new name; let me from the woods."

I knew not what to say, or how to reply to so unexpected a reception, except to drop into the place assigned me. I could not, however, try tle, and fitted her hand better than its natural as I would, feel a child's indifference to his caressing manner, and was most heartily glad when my aunt relieved me from my embarrassing position.

I don't know why, but I did not feel quite at liberty to sit on a chair in the presence of my aunt and the rector, and drawing a stool to the window farthest from them I busied myself with one of the books that had been selected for my study. The almost sleepy eyes of the rector turned toward me some times, but I could scarcely tell whether they saw me or not; the placid illumination that beautified his face seemed to originate within, and to be neither augmented he was a curious study to me for that evening, and continued so, in some sort, to the end of his tutorship.

were not quite sure whether from sleeping or which quite spoils your beauty;" and turnshrewdness, and his face had the fullness and ing aside from the rectory, now fully in sight, rosiness of a baby's, together with all the innc- she conducted me to a conservatory in a cency. His teeth were good, but scarcely seen neighboring street, where she spent two shilfrom the firmness with which the lips closed over them-his hands might have served a said might serve to divert my thoughts sculptor as models, and his hair was silken in softness, and in color between flax and yellow.

seemed to me, contradicted the power of occasional utterances.

His position in the church was not only influential, but one not likely to be secured without the possession of high talents, and a tact, which the general bearing of the Rev. James Vatier in no wise indicated. The extreme neatness, even elegance of his dress, bore no relation to pride, evidently, but was simply the natural requirement of exceeding refinement.

Whatever his penetration, he never suspected. I am sure, that my aunt had any acquaintance with a sewing woman. To him she was a plous and pleasing gentlewoman of nice but simple tastes and habits, who lived on a small annuity provided by her deceased and ever lamented husband.

hands with my aunt, thus implying that he had directly, and rather threw, than presented, no more to do with her, when he appeared to be neatly folded paper. "For the life of me," once more conscious of my presence, and draw- she said, "I don't see why his reverence makes ing a chair near me placed one hand on the appointments at chapel time." window sill, crossed my neck with his arm, and otherwise so disposed of his person as to quite fence me in.

He turned over my books, using my lap as a table, identified himself with me by saying we, instead of you or I, as for instance, "We shall like this study, shan't we! We shall get along nicely-we are disposed to give our whole attention to improvement, and we hardly expect our friends to recognise us after a year's severe application. How old are we? to begin with."

"Well, Woodbird," he concluded, "the morning after to-morrow, at precisely nine o'clock, I shall hope to see you at the rectory.' And slipping his soft hand from my hair, where it had rested while he was speaking, he

shook hands with my chin, and said we would arrange our first lessons then. Why a visit to the rectory was necessary for

the arranging of my lessons I could not clearly understand-it seemed to me it might as well have been done that evening, but as my teacher was not only a rector, but also lived in town, his decision was of course most wise and exem-

There was a great deal of preparation for that first visit to the rectory-my aunt must accompany me-new gloves were to be had, and a fresh ribbon for her bonnet-we had no money, and how these were to be obtained was a consideration of the highest importance.

Finally, after the old gloves had been examined time and again, I was directed to attire myself in my most becoming costume, and to bear to a lady friend who had left a bundle of sewing work with us, a note, which I innocently supposed suggested a necessity on the part of my aunt.

When I delivered it to our lady friend she read it smilingly as I had not expected her to do, for to most of us it is not a pleasant thing to be asked to pay money. But she amiled to my astonishment, and begged that I would say to my aunt she was most happy to accept the invitation. Seeing my bewildered look, I suppose, she read the note aloud, and to my surprise it was an invitation to her to drink tea with us, and that on the evening after the morning we were to visit the rectory.

By some subtle influence, the nature of which I cannot comprehend, our lady friend received the requisite impression, and as I was about retiring, beyought me to remain for one moment, saying she would trouble me to bear her written message, she believed.

The billet contained acceptance of my aunt's invitation, and also a note to the amount of our friend's indebtedness, which she begged my aunt would transmit to the proper hands.

Our larder was in a meagre condition-we had already subsisted for many days chiefly on the fumes of our next door neighbor's kitchen, a regimen under which I drooped and fell a-moning, but my aunt seemed to thrive even more than ordinarily, for this airy diet was made substantial to her by the fact that nobody knew, My aunt so monopolized that my humble self nor even suspected the vast extent to which the visionary annuity was thinned out.

The morning she had seemed to think so big with fate came at last, and I awoke to the sound of my aunt's favorite anthem-" The cheeks of my love are like apples."

She was already dressed and at her favorite side me, saying, occupation, which was the darning together of abstinence of the last few days, she manifested before. I glanced toward my aunt, for I felt

through his instruction she had great hopes some vague consciousness, and without lifting her disapproval—he seemed not to have lifted her eyes from her work, said,

"Excuse me, my darling, you are waiting

orders for breakfast, arn't you ?" It pleased my relative to give out orders, even though she gave them to me; indeed, I have sometimes known her to address them to invisible servitors, and execute the commissions

Upon this occasion the orders were brief did you not come to night ?" enough, and their execution required only that I should re-make the last night's tea on the borrowed pot of coals-lay the table cloth and arrange the china and silver; for without a silver gested what was in my thoughts, or whether the utterly impossible for my aunt to partake of the most sumptuous repast.

see, Woodbird, Woodbird! that will do, for her pleasure before us, the re-made tea, two stale from the house. My heart was full of new and eyes look like a bird's, and she comes straight | crackers, and one potato rounding up the entire | strange emotions. bill of our fare.

My aunt's smile was as bright as her new ribbon-her gloves matched the color of her manskin, and my parasol she kindly relieved me of, inasmuch as my hands were employed with my

The elasticity of her step was alike my wonder and admiration as she went along.

Suddenly as we turned the corner of street, we encountered a tangled knot of men and boys, bareheaded mostly, and in a high state of excitement : half a dozen of the younger sort addressed us at once, communicating the intelligence that a man had just been killed, and dilating with a sort of horrible gusto on the shocking particulars. I caught sight of a ghastly face and of a bloody hand, which the poor sufnor decreased by any outward circumstance; ferer was shaking in the air, as if he could thereby loosen it from pain.

My aunt drew me hastily along, saying, Don't, my darling, don't waste your sympa-His eyes were blue, small, and twinkling, you thy; it brings an expression to your face lings for a bouquet of flowers, which she and dissipate the unbecoming expression I had suffered to cloud my face. "Most un-The lowness and sweetness of his voice, it fortunate for us, most unfortunate!" she repeated many times, as if the brunt of the misfortune had fallen upon us, and the miserable man who had been maimed for life or crushed headlong into eternity, severing holiest and tenderest ties as he went, had nothing in common with our humanity.

The church-bell ceased ringing as we appreached the rectory-and the old woman, who opened the door to us, said ill-naturedly enough, that the rector was at morning prayers.

My aunt said we had an appointment with him, and begged the old woman to present the flowers, (which she took from my hand) together with her compliments. Our names she mentioned as Mrs. Holcom and her little

"Oh, I got something for you!" exclaimed the old woman, dabbling one hand toward me, He had risen to take leave, in fact shaken and retreating at the same time. She returned

> She closed the door almost while she spoke, and with more of a slam than was needed; so we had the alternative of walking in the yard, or of returning home.

My aunt chose the former, and in truth it was a place to make one linger—the grass was so thick and so bright, the flowers so many and so sweet, and the old willows so cool and so graceful. The gray walls of the church were half covered with vines, and the gorgeous painted windows seemed to diffuse a sense of universal liberality as their splendor shone down upon us. A feeling of substantial comfort and quiet came over me, as I dropped into one of the rustic chairs, over which a beautiful sycamore tree made a friendly roof, and I was loath to go away. My aunt's homely little house was beggared, in comparison with the massive structure before me; and as the music of the organ rolled solemnly outward and upward, I felt "as if God's ear would bend with childish favor to the poor flattery of the senseless keys." So absorbed was I with the beauty about me, and so filled with the memory of it after my return home, that for some hours I did not remember the rector's note. I could not find it-and my aunt paid no heed to my search as she sat singing-" As the apple-tree among the trees of the wood, so is my beloved among men."

While I was yet turning and overturning in the hope of discovering it, there was a very decided summons of the knocker-and by a silent waive of my aunt's hand from the window, the accommodating servant-girl was borrowed to

admit the visitor. The little cloud of lace was soon adjusted. and the sewing apron laid aside, more carelessly than was my aunt's custom. I took it up to fold it more nicely-and as I did so, something fell from the pocket, which to my utter astonishment proved to be the rector's note-addressed to me, and with the seal broken!

I felt as if doing a very mean action, as I opened and read, "My little Woodbird will oblige her respectfully-admiring preceptor, by visiting the rectory at seven o'clock this evening." I replaced it, and never after made the remotest allusion to it.

Our lady friend drank tea with us; and to serve on the occasion, the next door maid was borrowed for an hour. My aunt was most sweetly placid, and apparently quite unconscious of the rector's appointment for me. Fate was not to be thwarted, however, and just as the evening lamp was lighted, he came.

My aunt's morning bouquet looked poor in comparison with the beautiful collection of flowers he held in his hand. I thought he glanced at me as he said be had brought a memento from Flora-I thought he was coming directly toward me, when my aunt intercepted him, and took the coveted treasure from his hand. I had partly risen to receive it, and sank back to my seat, feeling ashamed and foolish. was lost sight of, except that now and then the rector talked through me to the more conversable ladies.

Towards the close of the evening, however, country life was talked of, and leaving the elder ladies, the rector seated himself on the sofa be-

"We can tell them all about it, can't we, my some bits of old yellow lace, and the hum and stir little Woodbird ?" He took up my hand as he of this dim speck that men call earth, were alto- spoke, and holding one finger as if it had been gether forgotten. At length, when I had re- a pen, began tracing letters with it on the palm postedly called her attention to the unmitigated of his left hand, conversing at the same time as KET, BANK NOTE LIST, &c. For terms, see the young persons and persons not young, are houses trembled so that the doors and windows

his eyes, yet he saw my action, and said, "We scholars must attend to our lessons, regardless of what our superiors say."

I grew visibly embarrassed when I perceived that he was endeavoring to communicate inthe letters, but I managed to do so at last, and spelled my way through this sentence - Why is the charm by which, as in the Arabian tale, a h

I glanced at my aunt as if I would say, "She said nothing. Whether her conscience sngbut she presently made an excuse to interrupt us; and shortly afterward sent me to bed. I We breakfasted chiefly on the prospective | did not aleep till long after the rector was gone

> He had spoken but few words to me, but the few had been peculiar, and his very silence and avoidance of noticing me, seemed to me more alguificant than commonplace attentions. Why phrase it,) is the practical assertion of the wise had he asked me to call on him at an hour when old proverb-" All work and no play, makes he knew he would be engaged? And why did he make secret allusion to the note he had sent me? Why, in fact, did he make my recitations assume the appearance of appointments with himself? Was it consciously, or unconsciously? In vain I tried to put these questionings aside, or to resolve whatever seemed to have other meaning into chance and accident.

The day following, my aunt was unusually demonstrative in her affection for me-she would not allow me to stir out of her sight-I must be very diligent, she said, in order to gain time for study and recitation, and that Mr. Vatier thought it proper that she should accompany me to the rectory every day, and that I must try to make up to her the time she lost for my sake.

I said I would try, and plied my needle industriously till the day was almost gone. At last I was directed to make myself ready, which I did, though I saw not how it was to avail menot once having had a book in my hand during the day. Of course I was unable to answer a single question, for which I received a caressing reprimand, and a soft entreaty that for my tutor's sake I would do better in future.

He seemed quite unconscious of my aunt's presence, not so much as giving her a recognizing smile, even when she said with playful sweetness I was a bad little girl, and she feared he would have to belie his good nature and use also, at appointed seasons. Never was a nation a little wholesome severity for my sake. I did not dare to defend myself by naming the truth, but resolved to obviate future mortifications of the kind; and accordingly my lessons were committed thereafter at night when I should have (CONCLUSION IN OUR NEXT.)

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

HENRY PETERSON, EDITOR.

PHILADELPHIA, BATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1867.

for it, and it alone. It is not a mere Reprint of a Daily Paper.

TERMS, &c.

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STORY OF A COUNTRY GIRL.

This interesting story, which we commence in the present paper, is much the shortest of our promised Novelets, and will be concluded in the next number. The next novelet in order will be that of Mr. T. S. Arthur's, THE WITHER. It is the long day of physical toil whose ten-ED HEART; which, we judge, will run through | dency is to make them lumps or clods, or the some six to eight papers.

PROSPECTUS.

For the information of strangers who may chance to see this number of the POST, we may state that arrangements have been made with the following distinguished writers for contributions during the present year (1857):-

WILLIAM HOWITT, (OF ENGLAND,) ALICE CARY, T. S. ARTHUR, GRACE GREENWOOD. RS. E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH, AUGUSTINE UGANNE, MRS. M. A. DENISON, The Author of "AN EXTRA-JUDICIAL STATEMENT," The Auther of "ZILLAH, THE CHILD MEDIUM," &c., &c. Mr. Howitt's Novelet being completed, we design

THE STORY OF A COUNTRY GIRL By ALICE CARY. An Original Novelet, written exressly for the Post. The following will then be given, though, it may be, not in the exact order here men

THE WITHERED HEART. An Original Novelet, written expressly for the Post, by

LIGHTHOUSE ISLAND.

An Original Novelet, by the Author of "My Confesion," "Zillab; The Child Medium," &c

FOUR IN HAND: OR THE BEQUEST. Written for the Post, by GRACE GREENWOOD.

THE QUAKER'S PROTEGE. in Original Novelet, written for the Post by Mrs. MARY

A. DENISON, Author of "Mark, the Sexton," "Home

THE RAID OF BURGUNDY. A TALE OF THE SWISS CANTONS. By AUGUSTINE DUGANNE, Author of "The Lost

of the Wilderness," &c., &c. We have also the promise of a SHORT AND CONDENSED

NOVELET BY MRS. SOUTHWORTH.

run through about six or eight numbers of the Post. In addition to the above list of contributions, we design continuing the usual amount of FOREIGN LETTERS ORIGINAL SKETCHES, CHOICE SELECTIONS from all sources, AGRICULTURAL ARTICLES, GE. NERAL NEWS, HUMOROUS ANECDOTES, EN. GRAVINGS, View of the PRODUCE AND STOCK MARKETS, THE PHILADELPHIA RETAIL MAR

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Respectfully declined :--- "The Conjugal Lover;"

Linea Written at Sen " LAURA I .- The article you sent has talent, by is not good enough for print. We say to you as a friend. avoid the pursuit of literature as an avocation, or an mental employment. Get health: it is more than suc telligibly with me; it was with difficulty I traced cess, more than money or fame. Live in the air, and sit in the sun. Take to some manual labor, which will make you robust and cheerful. Physical vivor gained dred doors of beauty, profit and honor fly open to you Your letter was morbid, and pained us. Take or can tell you," but only blushed, hesitated, and kindly advice, and you will find that the world is not so cold and cruel as it appears to you, but full of sunshine

J. H. McN. The article on Musical Expression fork and china tea-cup it would have been rector's behavior offended her, I cannot say, good, but the subject is not of popular interest. It beongs properly to a strictly Musical publication.

PUBLIC RECREATION. A few weeks ago we gave our readers a print, representing the pleasure-ground with which the owners of a factory in Nuremburg, Germany, have environed their place of business. Its interior meaning (as Swedenborg would hope it will not be. No people in the world so viction of the truth of both picture and proverb, as the people of this country. Bayard Taylor once jocosely said to us that some one was needral and not too literal construction, he was right. We drive ourselves to death. We chase dollars till we are haggard. We work ourselves into premature graves, and what is worse, some into premature graves, very much against their inclination, by adroitly regulating their motive springs of need and dependence. The employer, meditating on the employee, queries to himself, not-" how much recreation ought he to have ?" but, " how much work can I get out of him ?" The debate between the pair is whether the workman shall work into his grave at the rate of ten hours a day, or twelve. No employer proposes nine hours, or remembering the adage about the cause of Jack's dullness, invents recreation to keep Jack in good spirits, and sharpen his appetite for labor. Nobody in the practical life of America, has clearly found out that pleasure is the stimulus of business, and gets more work done in a given time. and better done, by setting the workers to play more desperately fagged than ours. The long strain of toil is in every department of our life. The provision for labor is complex, various and abundant. There is no provision for pleasurewhat we have is extemporaneous and accidental. We are one-sided. Body is overworked, and brain is overworked, but there is no attempt at a division of labor between the two, or any systematic plan to recreate either. We begin life at schools where such a department as the gymnasium is not a part of the system. We pursue our "education" into the college, where class-lessons are still the order of the day, and ed. Those of us who are naturally slender in tural predisposition to physical exercises, means. emerge from Alma Mater's wal's, lank and lanhealth and happiness undermined by the overstrain one half of our nature has sustained. We go into professional life, as doctors, lawyers, and thus furnish new and powerful inducements ministers, and the bend we received in the twig

world a man the world could ill afford to lose. The other side of the same evil is seen in the other portions of the people. The boys that leave school, and whose paths turn away from the college to the factory, the farm, the shop or warehouse, are equal sufferers in another way. The development is still one-sided. With them employment of every faculty in the business of trade which is apt to leave them sharpers or muck-rakes before their prime. Let it be said, however, that all this is somewhat less true of the country than of the town. The eager, competitive life of cities leaves little time, and still less desire, for recreation. An unbroken habit of business binds men to their tasks and aims solely. The necessity of an intense chase of the desired object, or the imperative requirement of so much work for so much wages, makes them people of one idea. Country life is less complex, more simple, and leaves men nearer their own natures, and more accessible to those invitations to frolic and amusement which issue naturally from the heart. But even in the country, there is little habitual recreation-few games, sperts, pleasures, in which any but the young take part-no well and widely understood recognition of the fact that diversion is as necessary to health and life as eating or sleeping, and no systematic provision therefor, by which

inclines us in the tree. Our intellectual half

continues preternaturally active; the bodily

half centinues inert. Thought ceases to be

spontaneous, electric, inspired. It is forced or

habitual, and lacks that vitality which is fed

from a healthy and vigorous body. Diseases

pester us. We are irritable, peevish, excitable;

it is not bad temper, it is bad health. So we

go on to various degrees of a doom, which are

seen in early graves, the rooms of invalids, hos-

pitals, madhouses, suicides, and the like. The

wild climax and example of this one-sided de-

velopment and labor, we saw lately in Hugh

Miller's self-slaughter. Six hours manual labor

even, or a few hours whole-hearted, hilarious

pleasure, each day, would have saved to the

the population may benefit. As for the women, it is needless to say any thing. They are of course sharers in the common evil, resulting from this common lack. Balls, parties, sleigh rides, etc., are their chief avenues of amusement. Pursued generally at unseasonable hours and under unfavorable circumstances, they are rather injurious than otherwise. They do something for the spirits: little for the health or bodily development. Females in America, except in certain rustic localities, are feeble, slender, and short-lived. Here and there, in places where a daily romp is not considered an offence, girls grow up robustly; and though womanhood unfortunately is apt to terminate those early, vigorous calisthenics which are the magic secrets of health, the accumulated good of a dozen years of downright. rugged frolics is yet apt to last its possessor through the spiritual inertia and physical trials of maturer life.

Of course, where public recreation is not provided for, human nature snatches at any amusement that offers. The pleasure-loving part of found taking advantage of various opportunities rattled. It occurred near midnight.

for excitement not so much perhaps because they naturally prefer these, as because they are ready-made and convenient. Billiard rooms, character of the place frequented, in others from the company they meet there, in others

Now there is no need of these things continuing to be. In America the press, the pulpit, the lecture-room, the college, the corporation, will have it that public opinion is the government, these are the institutions that make public opinion-the power behind the throne. It would be well for them to institute discussion on this subject, and create a public opinion that will in its turn create the means and appliances for wholesome, rational, and various amuse- the task it is to sing such music as we were

See what the English workmen in Birmingham Jack a dull boy." The palpable hint conveyed have done. They have formed a public recreain our engraving, is too good to be lost, and we tion society, and by associating their means and efforts, have given facilities for diverse healthmuch need to be penetrated with a living con- ful exercise and diversion. Their establishment has a play-ground provided with swings. Near by is an alley for the game of skittles or tenpins. In another room is an appointed gymnaed to go up and down these States, preaching sinm, with all the appliances for muscular exerthe gospel of laziness. Giving his word a libe- cise. A separate chamber is reserved for the single stick practice, and other amusements similar in kind. The largest room of all is fitted up with benches. Here are newspapers, chessboards, and other means of innocent pleasure. of us oblige other people to work themselves Here the members chat, argue, or sing in chorus. The singing is a favorite diversion. Near by is their refreshment-room, where bread and butter, buns, coffee, and similar refreshments are sold at the cheapest possible raw. The entrance fee is one penny. The average weekly receipts are twenty pounds; the ex- clear, searing sepranes, which remind one of their door keeper; his wife tends the refresh. D'Angri's is a contralto, best, as we think in ment room. The establishment is open from the upper tones. The lower seemed to us five o'clock in the evening to ten, for five days what harsh, and vaguely suggested mascullaity. in the week; on Saturday from two to ten. The The concert was well attended. Mr. Thalb number of daily visitors ranges from five to gave another on the Saturday evening follow fifteen hundred. Sometimes short lectures on ing, which we understand to be his last in on popular subjects, illustrated by magic lanterns city. Leaving our shores, we hope he w and diagrams, are delivered in the general en- satisfied that his recognition has been tertainment room. And this establishment, it is gent and cordial, as we are that he deserved said, has had a most serious effect on the trade such a recognition on the score of his reat of the low gin shops, and on the receipts of the

low theatres. What a broad hint this gives us! All we want is one institution as an example and a nucleus, which shall combine the gymnasium, the library, the concert, the lecture, the dramatic exercise, and the other various means of physical exercise and mental entertainment. One such institution, once established, any, where, will be prolific of a thousand such everywhere. Who will be its projector ! Here is an opportunity for the munificence of some one of those childless men, who, as Lord Bacon tells us, are always planning for an excessive and morbid mentality is develop- the public. A liberal bequest for the establishment of a system of recreation would be a wise strength and constitution, and who have no na- and benevolent outlay of any millionaire's

Any one of our various wealthy associations mercantile and mechanic libraries, for instance, could use their vested funds for such a purpose, to membership which would result in enriching their treasuries, and at the same time broaden their usefulness. The same is true of the various affiliations of individuals of all kinds throughout the country. What has been, and is, constantly done in different parts of Europe, ought to be done on a grander scale in Ame rica. The German University is a compromise between class-lessons and gymnastics. Study and exercise-business and pleasure-go hand in hand. We need to introduce the same good rule into our schools, our colleges, our factories, and our various institutions. Make the facilities for play equal to the facilities for work, and plot to make the attractions of the one equal to those of the other; then, the measure fairly accomplished, we sweep away with a strong, gradual movement, all the diverse evils which result from our one-sidedness and half. life, and sick bodies and sick brains will be fewer in the community.

SMALL DESPOTISM.

Under this head, a New York paper calls attention to the following resolutions which it says were passed at a late meeting of the Board of School Directors for the Fifteenth section of Philadelphia :-

Resolved, That any teacher in this section who may be late in attendance shall be suspended one month for each and every offence. Resolved, That any teacher who may attend balls or parties shall be suspended one month for each offence, as it unfits them for their

We can hardly suppose it probable that any Board of School Directors in this city would pass such resolutions as the above; but if the fact is as stated, we consider it disgraceful to the Directors guilty of such small and contemptible tyranny. The penalty of one month's suspension for every failure in punctuality. without regard to the reasons that may sometimes excuse a late attendance, is unmercifully severe. And as to the decree relative to balls and parties, it is a meddling with things with which the Directors have no proper concern. In fact, this last resolution is so absurdly tyrannical, that we cannot suppose it the work of any men at all fitted for the management of the Philadelphia Public Schools-and therefore feel like postponing any further remarks upon the subject, until we can be assured that we are not reproving a mere figment of our New York contemporary's fertile imagination.

MINNESOTA .- Under date of Jan. 24th, a cor respondent writes us from Minnesota, saying that the winter in that place commenced rather Greenlandish, the thermometer on the morning of the 7th of December being 22 degrees below zero! Lately, however, he says, it has been milder. Usually the thermometer ranges from zero to 10 degrees below. On the 10th of January it was 22 below. They had at the date of his writing two feet of snow, and had had sleighing from the 23rd of November to that

and environs on the 10th inst. It lasted about us will be satisfied somehow. Hence, in cities, noise, as of a heavy dray passing, and the political system! The very idea of government

THALBERG'S CONCERT. The great planist has been giving us Philadelphians more concerts. On Wednesday evenbowling-allers, bar-rooms, beer-cellars, thea- ing. Feb. 14th, we had the pleasure of sitting tres, circuses, and places better or worse, invite through one of his entertainments, and the pain hem. Evils we need not now name accrue to of hearing our fellow-citizens encore a majority them, in some instances from the pernicious of the pieces played and sung. We have already in past time, spoken our mind pretty freely in regard to this practice, and have little from the unregulated pursuit of some particular to add now to what we said. To recall a singer pleasure, harmless in itself, which the place or performer to the platform by vociferous applause, is a compliment which we shall always be glad to commend. But to insist that the performer shall go through with his performance again, is unjust and rude. The prothe association, are the government. Or if you gramme of a concert is a contract between audience and artist, to which the audience assent by their presence. The audience have no right to ask for more than they have contracted for. It is practically telling the artist that he has not given them their money's worth, which is not the fact. Few people have an idea of favored with on the evening we have mentioned. If they had, they would be less eager to have singers in effect impair their voices, and render themselves liable to bronchial and other throat and lung affections by straining those organs in the repetition of the difficult music which has already tried them. We earnestly hope that this unmerciful and unjust

by public opinion here. Of the concert we can only speak briefly .-Mr. Thalberg played with his usual grace and power, and left his music tinkling airily in the memory. It is a great proof of his mastership that he can bring such melody from the plane, which is not, in our opinion, a great instrument. Madame Elise D'Angri, Mad. Johannsen, and Mr. Rudolfssohn, occupied a good share of the programme to great acceptance. Mad. John sen's voice pleased us much. It is one of those penses about six. An old army pensioner is the tark singing at heaven's gate. Malome merits as an artist, and as a tribute to his personal worth as a gentleman.

practice of the encore will be discontinued.

In Italy it is prohibited by law. It ought to be

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE. The news from Europe is to the 31st of January. It is principally confirmatory of the news received by the last steamer. In England the Circumlocation office men are still endeavoring how not to do it with great success. The reconstruction of the Cabinet, thanks to their efforts to reconstruct it, has not yet been effect-

ed. The London Morning House continues to declare that the attempt is to construct it by infusing the Aberdeen party, and this statem obtains general credence. But the Londo Post, the Government organ, supposed to kno that such a compromise would defeat how not to do it, and subvert that ple of governing in England, roundly

statements are utterly baseless. The first meeting of the IAW R. ference has taken place in London. Le Brougham presided. The subject a Tribu

nal of Commerce was referred to a C The workingmen of London h Emigration companies on a large scale da and Australia.

The French items of interest are but First, the execution of Verges. The perpetra-Paris has been guillotined by the officers of the perpetrator of the coup d'etat on the hopes and liberties of France. To Verges, the scaffold; to Louis Napoleon, the imperial purple. One kills one man to obtain his end; it is a murder. The other kills two thousand to obtain his; it this is a master stroke. "So runs the world away !" Verges died in great distress, and it was found

The other item is that the Court of Cassation has decided that it is illegal to distribute voting tickets without a special permit from the authorities! The judgment was given on an appeal from the decision of the Imperial Court of Lyons. What a regulation!

necessary to carry him to the place of execution.

The double nucleus of interest in Europe at present is the state of affairs in Persia and China. It is rumored that Persia has submitted to the demands of the British Government. The capture of the forts of Bushire and the . island of Karrach is confirmed. Bushire has been proclaimed British territory and a free port. All the previous accounts of the Chinese tronbles are confirmed. The Circumlocution Bullis still plunging destructively in the China shop. The British Admiral Seymour having bee

ged, on account of the destruction of to quarter his men in the gar highly exasperated by the "ob Chinese Governor, has, it is said, utterly destroy Canton. Rumor says that dreadful barbarity has already com What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander-what is sauce for Canton is sauce for New York : what would we think if a British fleet were to anchor in the harbor of our gree commercial port, and pour a flerr rain of rockets and bombshells upon its routel Only by imagining such an action, can we arrive at a

sense of what is being done at Canton.

The Chinese have apologised to the America cans for the insults and injuries offered to our flag during this outbreak. The Governor, Yeh, avers that they were accidently or mistakes, and the American fleet, it is all, will accept this apology and withdraw from Castle French, meanwhile, have been n selves up in the troubles, by destroy

The whole affair is sickening.

In Naples, the Reign of Terror o The thing of blood and mud, Bomba, west rigorous and unrelenting. Arrests incessantly. Fright pervades both con kingdom. A priest has attempted nate the Archbishop of Medens, in the church. The Archbishop was wounded, and who sprang forward to protect him was shot dead by the assailant. The royal brute, somba, has decreed a period at which the political prisoners who will not implore his clemency, will be EARTHQUAKE IN PHILADELPHIA .- A slight transported. Another decree announces certain shock of an earthquake was felt in Philadelphia reforms in the political system. Would the some reforms might take place in the dark, inone-fourth of a minute. There was a rumbling same mind and brutal heart of the author of that becomes degraded in popular opinion, by the example of such a ruler.

PERFUMERY.

The love of sweet odors is one of those stincts of our nature, for the indulgence of which our Creator has most bountifully provided. The structure of the organ of smell is odoriferous woods and the most costly gums most admirably adapted to its purpose—the delicate and sensitive membrane, whose net-work of nerves expands over so large a surface of the convoluted ethmoid bone; the myriads of flowers whose fragrance loads the air; the various gums, resins, fruits, barks, and even woods, which are pervaded with the most powerful and subtle essences; the various other substances, animal and mineral, whose pungent odors render earth a storehouse of sweets; all show with what care the All-wise Creator has provided for the gratification of this, though apparently one of the least important of human appetites.

Perfumers who could compound with skill the fragrant essences for a lady's toilet, were nnknown in Eden, yet even there, we doubt not, our fair mother Eve gratified, not only her taste for the beautiful, but her love for the odoriferous, in selecting flowers of the most gorgeous hues and richest perfumes, to deck their simple banquet, or weave a coronal for him. whose goodly form needed no glittering crown or golden sceptre, to indicate its royal dig-

What were the " special vanities" in the way of perfumery, to which the antediluvians infined, will probably never be satisfactorily astained. We doubt if they were familiar with erfumes than those borne on the breeze from coulds, at least, that their descendants, soon other the flood, had exalted perfumery to the

End Egyptians, who were far in advance of all istions in everything appertaining to luxsensuous enjoyment, had at a very y period of their history, acquired the art of furnished by their fertile soil, as to make whose reputation har stood the test of mousand years; and the profusion with they used them, gives ample evidence of extent of the manufacture.

bodies of the dead were anointed and intments; their monarchs and priests were ed with fragrant oils, whose odor, pre d in vases of alabaster, has come down even our own times.

It is not strange that the Israelites, always ous people, should, in their long appren-Sceship in Egypt, have adopted, to a considersole extent, the luxurious tastes of their task- to be the inheritor of the original receipt; to sters and we find, accordingly, that the of perfumery was very common among

The great Jewish Lawgiver wisely availed self, under Divine direction, of this cultivataste, by consecrating to the worship of name bargained for at once. shovah the most costly and fragrant perfumes, prohibiting their private use. The Taberattractive, and when the priest came from his ministrations, the air was filled

lating most, in the preparation of which arge quantities, with cassia, myrrh, min and calamus; and which, when skilld, diffused a most pleasing odor: solid preparation, composed mainly country clergymen. amerisins, stacte, onycha, galbanum, cense, which was used to perfume practe of the congregation. When subthe Israelites desired a king, he, too, was anointed with the holy oil-Samuel, the High Priest well as Prophet of his time thus anointed both Saul and David.

At a later period, it seems to have been cus ragrant oils. In the narrative of the anointing didst not anoint; but this woman hath anointed my feet with ointment."

It was also customary for the Jews to anoint ciples the necessity of avoiding public display in fasting, directs, "But thou, when thou factort, anoint thy head and wash thy face, that thou appear not unto men to fast;" that is, avoid any singularity of deportment, make your tollet in your accustomed manner. Perhaps no book of the Bible throws more

light upon the habits and customs of the most Insurious age of the Jewish nation than Solo mon's song; and in this book, the allusions to perfumes, and odoriferous compounds, are very bundant. Some of the ingredients of these are, at the present day, unknown to us-among loathsome and disgusting, to use, in supplying these are nard or nerd, generally translated the demands of luxury, are worthy of all credit d in our English version a liquid gumently of the richest fragrance, and but bearing no resemblance, choos vegetable, which we know by the of spikenard.

The sloes, repeatedly mentioned in the Scriptares among the fragrant drugs of the East, is in bestowing upon the various elements which so a misnomer. The wood of the Agallochum, which is intended by the word translated alocs, is degree of endurance and vitality -so that on exexceedingly fragrant, and was used by the Jews posure to the air, some portions may be dissiin embalming. The sloes of the Pharmacopela, pated more rapidly than others, and leave an like most medicinal drugs, has little except its offensive instead of a pleasant and refreshing useous taste and smell to recommend it.

Among the Green and Romans the use of erfumes was carried to the most extravagant excess. Derived mainly from Egypt and the East, (for, in the earlier years of their respective commonwealths, seither Greek nor Roman was addicted to effeminacy of their use) immense sums were expended in the preparation of compounds, whose odor should excite a new sensation in the palled taste of the sated voluptuary. Play gives extended accounts of the in these perfumes, and the method canding them; and the allusions of the other classic writers to their use are very numerous. It is a somewhat singular circumstance that Nero and Heliogabalus, two of the most

ordinary fragrance, that for many years it was than that of the most fashionable European the rage among the Roman dames.

Heliogabalus carried his extravagance so far, that the only fuel burned in his palace, were the and spices; the lamps, by whose profusion night was turned into day, were fed with balsams and the essential oils distilled from the most fragrant flowers; his baths were filled with aromatic and perfumed wines; his fish ponds, even, were supplied with odorous waters. He anointed with perfumed oils-a not uncommon custom among effeminate Romans.

The profusion with which perfumery was used profitable, and Capua, which had long been preeminent among the towns of Italy for its ma'am," was the blunt reply. voluptuousness, became the great mart for the precious drugs and compounds of the per-

and Huns yielded but slowly and partially to the lits perfumery by the lapse of time. enervating influences of the Italian climate and with which the towns they sacked abounded.

Nor were costly and pungent perfumes greatly in request among the bandit chiefs and tions. barons bold, who in the middle ages held wassail in the frowning castles that bordered odor of " Jockey Club," " West End," or ful to them than fragrant oils-and the smoke The different of the sixteen hundred years or more, they lived without other clouds that rose from the most odorous frankincense. Still, as luxury prevailed, this, one of e flowery plains, is not to be supposed. It is its most necessary afjuncts, came again into more general use, till in the reigns of Louis XIV. and XV. in France, and of the Stuarts in revenues was expended in perfumery for the

It was at this period, also, that the famous Eau de Cologne of Farina achieved its renownso compounding the various gums, resins and manufactured with great care at the city from ful. which it derives its name, and combining the fragrance of the finest odors, yet suffering no one to predominate, or to leave a residuum on evaporation, it speedily attained a high reputa. tion among ladies of fashion, and is to this day, a favorite and almost indispensable article for balmed with the most pungent spices and the toilet. Not the thousandth part of what is sold under that name, however, bears the slightest resemblance to the original article; and of the preparation known as the genuine Farina Cologne-probably but a very small portion is manufactured according to the original recipe. There are some twenty manufactories of Eau de Cologne in that city; and each claims be the sole and "original Jacobs." Indeed the competition is so fierce, that it is said that every child born to a family bearing the patronymic of Farina, is, whether male or female, christened Jean Maria, and the exclusive use of the

Among the most famous and highly prized of Oriental perfi the attar or oil of roses. Collected only the Damascus rose, and requiring almost fabulous quantities of the petals of these to produce a few drops-it is, when pure, enormously expensive, and such is its pungency, that it is adulterated by the addition of two kinds of perfume, an anointall. to be used in the consecration of the fraud can hardly be detected by the most skillful connoisseur. It is sometimes found, however, in a pure state, in the shops of Constantinople, in minute bottles of crystal, containing only some eight or ten drops, and bearing a price which would support in comfort a dozen

The improvements in Chemistry within the last sixty years, have effected a very great revolution in the manufacture of articles of perfumery. Formerly the articles sold as neroli, cedrat, orange-flower water, bergamot, lavender, verbena, &c., &c., were really distilled from the infusions of the several fruits and plants from which they derived their names; but in the protomary to anoint the heads of guests with these gress of chemical discovery, it has been ascertained that oils or ethers of odors similar to of Christ's feet by the penitent Mary, the these can be obtained by the decomposition of Saviour says to Simon-"My head with oil thou articles previously considered worthless; and the greater part of the perfumes which now supply the toilet of the fashionable belle, are by chemical skill educed from coal tar, the refuse their heads when making their morning toilets; of stables, and the bones and garbage of the hus, the Saviour, in inculcating upon His dis- kitchen. Fusel oil, the oleaginous constituent of common whiskey, is also an ingredient in many of these preparations.

Elegiac poets have often spoken, in sad and plaintive strains, of the "worm feeding on the blooming cheek of beauty;" but in these days the belle who, with handkerchief perfumed. wipes from her cheek the tear which imaginary woes have caused to flow, presses to that cheek a product eliminated from refuse which the worm would have distained to touch.

The skill and science which have thus turned garbage and residuary matters, otherwise for the genius by which they are instigated.

But we are not so certain that the perfumes obtained in this way are without some taint of and affinity, to the harmless mu- their original condition. The disgust which is often expresse 1 by persons of delicate sensibilities to the use of perfumes, may have its origin in the fact that Art has not yet succeeded combine to make a certain perfume, the same fragrance. We have ourselves perceived this odor of staleness in the use of perfumes, but whether it was owing to their being purchased of second-rate manufacturers, or is a difficulty which no manufacturer has as yet been able to overcome, we are not sufficiently informed to determine. The free use of pungent and penstrating perfumes, as the world at present has them, is, unquestionably, injurious to the health; the nervous system especially is very much affected by them, and the distressing headaches and general langer to which fashionable ladies are so often subject, are undoubtedly due in part to this cause.

The use of oils, frequently of a rancid and even fætid odor, for anointing the person, is cruel and reckless of the Roman emperors, were very general among savage nations. The Afrialso beyond all ethers, most addicted to the use rican of the Western and Southern coasts, of perfumes. Of Nero it is related, that his smears his whole body with rancid palm oil to Golden Palace, erected after the flendish burn- beautify his person, and to protect him from the ing of Rome, was ever redolent with sweet attacks of venomous insects; the Hindoo uses edors; that in his dining-hall, flowers of gold melted butter for the same purposes; the Abysd precious stones, imitating most perfectly sinian, the fat of sheep, that is, mutton tallow; the most beautiful of nature's productions, dis- the North American Indian, the oil from the alled, drop by drop, the most precious and cost | buffalo's hump; the Esquimanx, seal or whale | my Bed''-(words by Sir Walter Scott, music ly perfumes into jewelled vases set to receive blubber; and the Polynesian, cocoanut oil. by J. H. McNaughton)-"List, Lady, List," m. His infamous but beautiful Empress, "The toilet of an Indian dandy," says Catlin, and "Oh! Say not that thy Heart is Cold"-Pappers, invented a pomatum of such extra- "occupies more time, and is far more elaborate, (music by the same author.)

belle,"

Next to France, Russia is perhaps a larger consumer of perfumes, in proportion to the number of her inhabitants, than any other nation of Europe. It is hinted, somewhat uncharitably, perhaps, that a desire to conceal the unpleasant personal odor arising from the neglect of frequent and thorough ablutions, may have a share in creating this demand. If such be the case, the prescription of the eccentric Dr. Abernethy also caused his favorite horse to be daily would not be inappropriate; it is related that the doctor, who had a great abhorrence of frivolous questions, was once consulted by a female patient, as to the best cosmetic for repairby the Romans, of course made its manufacture | ing the ravages which time had made in her face: "Use soap and water: soap and water,

Some perfumes are exceedingly persistent none more so, perhaps, than musk, a single grain of which, having been put in a drawer After the fall of the Western Empire, this with a pair of gloves, and the drawer locked trade fell for a time into decay; the fierce Goths | for twenty years, was found to have lost none of

Among modern perfumers, several have atmanners and their yellow, bristling locks were tained to high eminence in their art. The but little improved by the oils and pomades Farinas enjoy a hereditary reputation; but some of them might well base their title to fame upon the excellence of their own produc-

In England, Taylor stands unrivalled both in the variety and excellence of his compounds, the Rhine or the Eibe. Blood was more grate- and in the profound chemical skill which he has devoted to the investigation of the subject of perfumery.

Lubin, the French perfumer, has won a vorld-wide reputation for the delicacy and beauty of his preparations.

In our own country, Roussel and Harrison are

deserving of especial mention, for the perfec-England, no small portion of the national tien to which they have carried their processes. and the elegant results they have attained. Science, ever the handmaid of utility, has here unlocked her hidden treasures, and brought them as an offering to the shrine of the beauti-

> GOOD SADDLES .- We take pleasure in referring our readers to the advertisement of Mr. PHILIP BECKER, Practical Saddler, and can say from our own experience that his saddles and harness are all that could be desired.

New Publications.

DORR. By A TRAVELLER IN EUROPE. Harper & Bro-thers, New York. For sale by Lindsay & Blakiston.

The author says in his preface :-- "Dore means simply the difference between the inside and outside of things, and as this difference has always struck the author more than anything else in Europe, he has adopted that title more as a fit emblem of the position of the Old World, than as a representation of the general tone of this work, which is merely a book of travels, as little in the style of the guide-books as possible. The comfortable and orderly appearance of things in Europe as compared with America, has often been remarked upon; but, as the author of the Contrat Social says, 'there is a comfortable and orderly appearance of things about a dungeon.' That is no indication of happiness. The bayonet can make everything look orderly up to the very day when an unhappy and oppressed people break out in revolution. If any American be alarmed at the noisiness and boisterousness of his own country, which must, of necessity, always show the worst side to the world, just let him rub off the gilding a little in Europe, and he will find no cause for dissatisfaction with Republicanism."

All this is true enough, and is, moreover, the best and truest thing in the volume. If the author had shown us European society, with the dore (gilt,) rubbed off, his book would have been valuable as well as amusing. This he does not do. That there is a great difference in Europe between things as they are and as they seem, is unquestionable, and that the same difference is also obvious in America, and in every other country under the sun, is also unques tionable, the author of "Dore" to the contrary notwithstanding. The book is one-sided, unphilosophical, superficial, and skimble-skamble in its views and treatment of things. Its style is French and flippant. It brings to mind the pert and ridiculous book written on America some time since, by a member of Rachel's troupe, Mr. Leon Beauvallet, though it is an improvement both in matter and manner on that precious production. It is to a certain degree, observant, and is certainly piquant and entertaining. It has considerable small information, and has some serious passages, though these are generally seriously sophistical and false. Its best things are a few spicy and pointed anecdotes.

KATHIE BRANDE. A Fireside History of a Quiet Life. By Holme Lee. Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by Lindsay & Blakiston, Philadelphia.

The author of this sweet and beautiful English story, is known to our readers by a talrecently published in our columns. "Kathie Brande" is written with a tranquil and steady power, and in an unobtrusive and simple man ner, which are particularly pleasing. The general picture is quaint and quiet, with here and there a flash of tragedy or passion. It has an undercurrent of strong dramatic interest. Many portions are characterized by great picturesqueness, many by true pathos, and a calm, pure, cheerful, equable spirit pervades the whole narrative. It is one of the few books which can be read with unmixed pleasure.

NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD. By PAUL CREYTON. Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston. For sale by T. B. Peterson,

Neighbor Jackwood is a novel of New England life, cleverly written, dramatic and spirited in action, and abounding with amusing scenes and characters. The author has an intimate knowledge of the Yankee patois, or dialect, and paints accurately many environments and incidents peculiar to the North. His book, although a tittle weak and somewhat melodramatic in its more serious parts, is quite pleasant reading. The humorous portions are well

El Grivoo; or, New Mexico and Her People. By W. W. H. Davis. Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by Lindsay & Blakiston, Philadelphia. A modest and clearly written book of travel, containing a great amount of various information concerning a region hitherto comparatively un-

trodden and unknown. The author is known as

the late U. S. Attorney. New Music .- Three new pieces of music have reached us :- "The Heath This Night must be

De A Western editor, in giving an account of a tornado, heads it as follows: "Disgraceful Thunder Storm."

It was once observed in the Parliament House, at Edinburgh, that a gentleman who was known to have a pretty good appetite, had eaten away his senses. "Pooh!" replied Henry Erskine, "they would not be a mouthful to him."

THE PLACUE OF WOMEN .- The Shah of Persia, when he was told that a workman had fallen from a ladder, called out: "Who is she? who is she?" "Please your Majesty, 'tis a he." "Nonsense!" said the Shah, "there's never an accident without a woman; who is she?" The Shah was right; the man had fallen from his ladder because he was looking at a woman in a window.

"There are only two bad things in this world," said Hannah More; "sin and bile." The Boston Herald mentions as one o the incidents of the late snow storm, that a milkman got blinded with the blowing snow, and, failing to find the handle of the village pump, drove into town with several cans of

The rose of Florida, the most beautiful of flowers, emits no fragrance; the birds of Paradise, the most beautiful of birds, give no song ; the cypress of Greece, the finest of trees, yields no fruit.

The reply of an English Judge the man who pleaded that it was hard to be hanged for stealing a horse, is often quoted as a judicial absurdity. It was,-" You are not hanged for stealing a horse, but that horses may not be stolen." Instead of an absurdity, this is an important principle in the administration of criminal instice.

In Florida, about the beginning of the last century, there was an Indian who remem bered the first visit of the Spaniards, and must therefore have been 200 years old. And it is recorded that a certain peasant of Bengal attained the extraordinary age of \$35!

A land speculator out West, in defending his "tract" against the charge of insalubrity, declared it was so healthy "around there," and so difficult for folks to die, that the inhabitants had to draw their last breath with a corkscrew.

In Marseilles there was once a singular enstom which authorized suicide. The magistrates kept a supply of deadly poisons on hand, and the would be-suicide petitioned the Senate, setting forth his reasons, for permission to kill himself. If his grievances were deemed intolerable, he was legally authorized to take the official poison and rid himself of life.

"No use in my trying to collect that bill, sir," said a collector, to his employer, handing the dishonored document to the latter. Why?" "The man who should pay it is non est," " replied the collector. " Then take it and collect it, sir. A 'non est' man will not fail to meet his obligations."

Since the use of chloroform commenced in the London Hospitals, the mortality follow. ing operations has increased from 21 to 84 per

The veil which covers the face of futuity is woven by the hand of mercy.

SHEROIC RESOLUTION .- A young lady (of the age of six-and thirty) declared the other day in strictest confidence to her maid-servant, that she would sooner dye than let a single gray hair show itself.

Hon. Joseph Williams, the new acting Goverpor of Maire, that he is a man of "rare and reliable character." Unfortunate man !-his conatituents will not be able to say to him, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."-New Vork Frening Post. At a festival which recently came off in

Niagara County, a boy who did not get a fair

chance at the estables, said some of the vora-

cious visitors had been starving themselves so long, in anticipation of the feast, that they were hollow all the way down, and he "could hear the first mouthfuls they swallowed strike on the bottoms of their boots!" The word " hull " signifying a ludicrons blunder, became proverbial from the repeated

blunders of one Bedish Bull, a London lawyer of the reign of Henry VII. Stealing never makes a man rich, alms ever make a man poor, and prayer never

hinders a man's business .- Dutch Proverb.

ook, when a painter would surpass the life In limning out a well proportioned steed, His art with Nature's workmanship at strife. As if the dead the living should exceed; So did this horse excel a common one, In shape, in courage, color, pace, and bone

tound-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long, Broad breast, full eyes, small head, and nostrils wide High crest, short ears, straight legs, and passing strong Thin mane, thick tail, broad buttock, tender hide; Look, what a horse should have, he did not lack,

Save a proud rider on so proud a back. -Shakspeare Men and women consume too much food

nd too little pure air; they take too much medicine and too little exercise. THUNDER AND LIGHTNING .- One of the

safest places during a thunder-storm is a railroad car in motion, because it is furnished with DIFFICULTIES ON HAND .- The convict

question may not be more peculiarly urgent during the prevalence of cold, easterly winds; nevertheless, we are then especially troubled with bad chaps, and sometimes find it a hard matter to get rid of them.

In the year 1691, the cold was so intense that the wolves entered Vienna and attacked men and cattle in the streets.

A STRANGE Go .- A poor Irishman seeing a crowd of people approaching asked, what was the matter ?" He was answered, A man was going to be buried." "Oh." replied he, "I'll stop to see that, for we carry them to be buried in our country."

YEARLY FOOD OF ONE MAN .- From the army and navy diet scales of France and England, which, of course, are based upon the recognized necessities of large numbers of men in active life, it is inferred that about two and onefourth pounds avoirdupois of dry food, per day, are required for each individual; of this about toree-fourths are vegetable, and the rest animal. At the close of an entire year, the amount is upwards of 800 pounds. Enumerating under the title of water all the various driaks-coffee, tea, alcohol, wine, &c .- its estimated quantity is about 1,500 pounds per annum. That for the air received by breathing may be taken at 800 pounds. With these figures before us, says the Medical World, we are able to see how the case stands. The food, water, and air, which a man receives, amount, in the aggregate, to more than 3,000 pounds a year; that is, to about a ton and a half, or more than twenty times his weight. This enormous quantity may well attract our attention to the expenditure of material required for supporting life. A living being is the result and representation of change

Paris Letter.

TRIAL OF VERGER-SIGNS OF THE TIMES-THE HOPE OF ITALY-THE INQUISITION AGAIN-A SHOCKING MISTARE-THE EMPRESS AND THE PORT-A NEW ARRIVAL-A PIECE OF GOOD LUCK-AN ODD COMPUTATION-WHAT GAS CANNOT DO-PRINTING IN COLORS-SA-VANTS AT LOGGERHEADS.

Pants, Jan. 24, 1857. Mr. Editor of the Post

The principal topic of the week has been the trial of Verger, the murderer of the Archbishop of Paris. Verger having resorted to a wholesale attack upon the manners and morals of the ecclesiastical body, as his justification of his attack on their chief, the tribunal decided that such an attack was calumnious, and forbade the hearing of the witnesses called by Verger, in appport of the charges of vice and crimes of every kind, which he declared he was ready and desirous to prove against the principal members of the Catholic clergy in this diocese. The court having thus stopped the line of defence entered upon by the accused, the latter, when called upon to plead, utterly refused to do so; declaring that justice was denied him and that he was sacrificed to the Jesuits by the court. The charges brought forward by Verger were certainly of a most scandalous character, and such as are quite unfit for the ears of a public accustomed to commit all sorts of immoadopted by the prisener could only have been already pretty well inclined to believe statethe priests, has generally condemned this proceeding of the tribunal, and considers that the prisoner ought to have been allowed to defend himself in his own way, whatever that way may have been, the court having it in its power to shut out the public, and being free to appreciate the worth of the defence according to its own judgment.

"If the prisoner's defence, as conducted by proved to be a mere tissue of calumnious or irrelevant charges," say those who disapprove of the quashing system pursued by the tribunal, "the court would, after hearing his witnesses, have pronounced the defence to be insufficient, and would have rendered their verdict accordingly; but, at all events, the right of the accused to decide for himself in what way his defence shall be conducted-a right conselegislation on the matter-would have been preserved intact." Verger having resolutely refused to adopt any other line of defence, his being utterly untenable, Verger being considered sentenced to death. He has since appealed ill-natured calumny was set agoing. against this sentence, but his appeal has been A Persian Embassy has just been established rejected, and he has now sent in a petition for in Paris; composed of the most distinguished mercy to the Emperor. As the priestly charac- subjects of the Schah. They have brought a ter, once conferred, is held by the Romish quantity of the magnificent shawls, strings of Church to be "indelible," so that if a man is pearls, and perfumes, which are esteemed so once made a priest, he remains a priest to the highly in Persia, as gifts for the Imperial Court. end of his days, although his crimes may have led to his "suspension," or even "degradapriest has been executed in France since the

will have the upper hand in the present case. The question of the right to nominate candidates for the Legislative Body without obtaining the previous approbation of nominees to the appeals to revolutionary violence, whose wisdom events have caused men to doubt; and means, rather than leave it to take its own way, as to whether the right aforesaid (without which the trance into which she seems to have fallen appear. since the coup d'etat. Such a movement as the one in contemplation, viz.: the election of a Republican and Progressive Legislative Cham. sun's absence, is rejoicing in the possession of ber, would certainly seem to be more hopeful 108 783 street gas-lights, the tubes conveying than the standing aloof from practical affairs, the gas through the city being 9,750 yards in the demagogue agitation of secret societies, the assassination of obnoxious rulers, whose places are soon filled by successors as bad as them. houses, there are not fewer than 2,000,000 jets selves, the appeals to popular passion by incendi. ary placards, the burning of letter-boxes at the minor post-offices, and the other misdirected and suspended at a height of 1,100 yards above efforts of popular zeal so rife at the present

The noble discourse of the Sardinian Minister. Mamiani, in answer to the interpellations of the representative Brofferio, with regard to the results, for Sardinia and for Italy, of the late war, and the diplomatic cogitations that followed it, is another sign that the progressive the inscriptions on the Assyrian, Egyptian, party on the Continent are entering upon a Grecian, and Roman antiquities in the various wiser policy than the headlong appeal to civil museums, are to be copied for the benefit of allwar. Yet it is not strange that, ground down as who may wish to study them. is the popular existence of most European peo. ples, impatient spirits should resort to violent means to put down their oppressors, though, unfortunately, these means are found, in the a M. Desjardins of this city, has succeeded in long run, to turn against themselves. Take, as a fresh sample of the enlightened and paternal regime to which Italy is subjected, the curious document just issued from the Holy Office, (otherwise called the Inquisition) of Ferrara, permitting a Jew of that city to come out, temporarily, of the Ghetto, or quarter of the town to which his "accursed race" is confined. This obtained cost a mere trifle, yet are so exactly permit, which takes one back in spirit to the the equivalents of the originals, that it is imdark days of the Middle Ages, shows how urgent is the need of efficient action, on the part of England and France, in behalf of Italian re- jardins will doubtless do much toward carrying form. Here is the textual translation of this precious document:

"By these presents it is permitted to the ings whose rude and sordid avocations call so-Jew _____, native of Ferrara, to absent especially for such counteracting influences. Limself during the space of one month, in order

to betake himself to Bologna on commercial business, upon the express condition that his conduct shall be free from all offence both against our holy religion and against good morals during his absence from the Ghetto, and that as soon as he shall return, he shall at once restore this permit to the Inquisition, and that he shall not absent himself again without a new written permission, declaring that the present license shall be without value if the bearer, on arriving at his place of destination, do not immediately present it to the Bishop, to the Inquisitor, or to their Vicar, of the said place, and if the rise of the Inquisition in that place be not appended to it. It shall also be without value if the said personages consider, for sufficient reasons, that it ought to be made null, or that its duration should be limited. On the contrary, they may, for sufficient reasons, accord to the said ____ a prolongation of this permit for a fixed time, either for the same place, or for any other place within the limits of their respective Diocese or Inquisi-

FEBRARA, Nov. -, 1856.

" BROTHER PHIL. MENGHI, of the Order of Preaching Friars :" In the right-hand lower corner of this per-

mit is the seal of the Inquisition, with these words, " Sigillum S. Officei Ferrara.

The Journal de Genere reports that the baker employed to make the communionwafers for the Catholic Church in a little Swiss town, having used potato flour instead of wheaten flour for this purpose, the fact has just ralities, but always much shocked at hearing come to the knowledge of the bishop, who has them talked about; and evidently the defence caused all the children who had just taken these wafers in their "first communion" to go listened to with closed doors. But the public, through that ceremony a second time, the said potato-flour wafers being considered as "not ments of this character, when directed against the right thing," despite their having been duly consecrated in the usual fashion!

The story lately put forth by a clerical journal of Brussels, to the effect that the poet Beranger had accepted, notwithstanding his well known abhorrence of dynastic tyrannies a pension from the Empress Eugenie; accompanying this assertion with various insulting insinuations and comments against the aged and illustrious song-maker; has caused Beranger's editor him in all freedom, but with closed doors, had to come out with a letter in which he indignantly rebuts these charges, and sets the matter in its true light. It seems that, last summer, the Empress learned how very poor Beranger really is (for his income is scarcely more than \$200 a year) and she sent her private secretary to the editor of the poet's work, and proposed to pay to him, for Beranger's use, a certain sum annually, stipulating expressly that the poet should not be informed of this fact, crated by law, and lying at the basis of all just but should be made to believe that the extra sum proceeded from the sale of his poems. But this gentleman, not feeling at liberty to accept or reject the Empress's offer without consulting lawyer tried to prove that his client had acted the poet, at once informed him of the proposiunder the impulse of insanity; but this plea tion. Beranger, thereupon, wrote to the Empress, thanking her for her amiable intentions, by the first authorities in medical jurisprudence and the delicate way in which she had wished as being perfectly sane, fell to the ground; and to aid him, but positively declining to accept he has been found guilty of wilful murder, and her offer. And so the matter ended, until this

Another incident which brings with it a sort

of whist of the Arabian Nights, is the singular tion," it is hardly believed that the sentence of good luck that has just befallen a poor woman death passed on Verger will be executed. No of the good old town of Munster, a dealer in cast-off clothes, and second hand furniture, of Days of Terror; and public curiosity is on the the lowest grade in her profession. It seems qui vire to see whether the Law or the Church | that a poor family in that town, unable to pay their rent, had their furniture seized, a lot of miserable trash, that was sold for next to nothing, by the landlord, to this old-clothes woman. Among the other trumpery thus brought that office from the Prefect of the Seine, is now to her, was a necklace of false pearls, valued at being warmly discussed in view of the approach. two thalers; a string of bits of dirty glass .ing elections. The moderate Republicans are | Some time afterwards the woman thought she disposed to substitute legal action in place of would clean up this necklace, and offer it for sale, when, to her amazement, she found that a bead in the middle of the string became so to endeavor to modify the action of the present | brilliant and beautiful that she ran off to the Government by peaceful and constitutional nearest jeweller's, to know what it could be .-The peor creature's raptures may be "better as they have hitherto done, in the hope that its imagined than described," when she learned own aberrations will provoke a popular uphea- that this beautiful bead was neither more nor ving that will put an end to it. The question less than a great diamond of the very purest water, so valuable that, it is rumored, only some the election of representatives must be evident- crowned head can indulge the caprice of purly a sham in the hands of the Government,) is chasing it! The old-clothes woman is, even guaranteed by the present Constitution, has now, making a tour among the principal Gerbeen submitted to the leading members of the man jewellers, and taking measures to dispose Paris bar; and all, or nearly all, have answered of it according to its value. Whether she is in the affirmative. The letters of these gentle- able, meantime, to economize candles by hangmen have been published at full length in the ing up the precious jewel over her fire-place at Siecle and other journals, and are interesting as night, as did the fisherman's family in the incomproving that France is beginning to waken from parable stories alluded to above, does not

The public of Paris, condemned to more vulgar methods of obtaining light during the length. In the less civilized streets there are still 2,608 oil-lamps, and in the interior of the of gas. It is calculated that, if those scattered lights could be united into one globe of flame, the centre of Paris, the entire Department of the Seine would be as light, at night, as it is on a cloudy day.

It is doubtful, however, whether such a substitute for the rays of the celestial luminary would serve the purpose of the photographers. by whom, at the order of the Government, all

While on the subject of copying, I may mention the admirable reproduction of oil-paintings, water-colors, sepias, pencil drawings,&c., which obtaining, after many years of laborious and patient effort. These copies, which are literally fac-similes, are obtained by printing to colors; each copy undergoing four successive impressions (in yellow, blue, umber, and red) which, superposed, reproduce the most complicated effects of coloring. The copies thus possible for an artist to distinguish between them and his own work. The labors of M. Desthe refining presence of Art and Beauty into the abodes of that large portion of our fellow-be-

QUANTUM.

THE POISONER OF SPRINGS.

It was on my way from Venice to the siege of Sebastopol. My ticket from Trieste to Constantinople allowed me four months on the way. The steamer called at Molfetta, a little port of Apulia on the Adriatic, where I left my luggage in bond, and stepped across the ancle of Italy to Naples, with a bundle in a yellow pockethandkerchief slung over my shoulder on a stout stick. I was dressed like a Neapolitan lout and spoke the dialect. I went by the great road, sometimes trudging in the sun and dust, sometimes getting a lift on the casks of a winecart, or the foot-board or a corricolo. In short, by hook or by crook, I got to Naples. But in the line of the high road the crook principle so much predominated (making a huge angle at Foggia) that on my return I resolved to relinquish the circuitous accommodations of the high road, and cut straight across the country on my own book. I struck inland at Salerno. Night fell before I was half-way to Epoli, and I slept in the manger of a roadside albergo. At dawn I resumed my journey-fraternised with some wagoners who overtook me, and got a lift. They were on their way to buy corn at Rienero. We breakfasted on fried sardines at Eboli, and entered into a vociferous, gesticulative, but finally infructuose treaty for a cargo of water meions as we were quitting the moist levels, where they grew, to slant up among the mountains whose lofty crags, wreathed in blue films of distance, look down upon the watery plains of Pæstum.

An hour or two before sunset, we were well in among the mountains, and stopped at a pri vate house in Oliveto, to buy some barley for use on the road. Though it was but a small bag of barley, there were a good many words about it. While the bargain was pending, as the day had been very hot, and I was thirsty. I asked if they had any water tolerably fresh from the spring. It seemed an innocent thing to ask; they gave me a glass of water, but it was the immediate cause of getting me into trouble.

I should inform the reader that the cholera was in Naples-five hundred were dying daily there-and all the subjects of Ferdisand the Fat (who set an inordinate value on their lazy inglorious lives, and are innocent of predestinarian principles or any other incentives of valor, whether Mahometan or Calvinistic) were in the utmost degree of trepidation. Still, why should I not drink my glass of water? It is true I wore a peaked beard which did not match very well with my pessant's costume, and Bombe has declared that men with beards are dangerous. My beard, moreover, was of an ultrarepublican color.

The barley bargain had been concluded, the water drunk, and our wagon was trundling down the steep street, while I sat in my shirt alcoves smoking and admiring the sunset among the purple peaks, when a man came running after us, and cried :

"Stop! the brigadier wishes to see this man," pointing to me. " And who and where may the brigadier be,

by your favor?" said I. "The Corporal Salzalo, at the guard-house,"

"Ask the Corporal Brigadier Salzalo, with may inspect my passport and receive a gratification of five grains (twopence) to drink my health."

In my innocence I thought it was only a case of bottiglia; I had no idea of the vials of wrath which my draught of water had uncorked in Oliveto.

Meanwhile, my companions the carretter were astonished and shocked at the loftiness and indiscretion of my message to a functionary in so high authority, and besought me to answer his summons in person; so that, bethinking myself that an humble deportment might harmonise better with my costume, I came down from my wagon and accompanied the messenger.

All the inhabitants of the place seemed crowded about the guard house, and stared at me with angry curiosity. The Corporal Salzalo received me with grim austerity, and was, in deed, a very gaunt, hard-featured, ill-omened looking official. He seized me rudely by the arm, and drew me into the guard-house, wherein a bewildered and scared little man, vainly attempting to assume a magisterial severity of aspect, sat on a rush-bottomed curule chair. This was the Giudice of Oliveto.

"Show your papers!" thundered the cor-

" Behold them !" said I, unfolding a Foreign Office passport, bound in marcon morocco, sign-

ed with the flowing pen of Palmerston. The brigadier, determined to do his busines thoroughly, began to peruse the preambular recitation of his lordship's titles, orders, and ap-

"That is English," said I, "which you cannot understand; what it touches you to examine, is the visa of his Sicilian majesty's Mimister of Foreign Affairs, which is at the other

end of the book." The brigadier signified by twitching the passport away from my indications of Caraffa's sig. mature, and by sandry explosive growls, that he did not wish to be instructed in his business as a military diplomatist. Soon, however, both he and the judge lost their interest in the passport, which they could neither of them make anything of, and had only examined by way of form.

"We must now make a corporeal perqui sition," said the brigadier, laying hold of me again, and putting his hands into my pockets. "I am an English gentleman," I began.

46 We see you are." interrupted the corporal. in a tone of triumphant condemnation, as if he had forced me into a most full and satisfactory confession of my guilt.

" I am an English gentlemen," I continued 44 and I warn you that it will be a signal infraction of international law to search my personmy papers being regular-without just cause of

No notice was taken of my remonstrances and the search resulted in the discovery and sequestration of a pistol, an illegally long-nosed clasp-knife, and a powder-dask. My remonstrances had been made with a view to these forbidden pieces of hardware; and I was surprised that their discovery did not produce

The pistol was pronounced to be loaded, and laid aside with the knife; the powder-flask fell ing of this functionary a little more effectually in for much the largest share of attention. The than I had been able to do in the case of the corporal inspected it narrowly, poured a little powder into the palm of his hand, rubbed it with his finger, smelt it, and, on the evidence of tum, trending inland about opposite the middle of the his military nostril, with much solemnity pro- Gulf of Salerno.

nounced it to be gunpewder, neither more nor less he and the bystenders seeming disappointed at not finding it something infinitely more deadly.

Then my bundle in the yellow pocket-handkerchief was scrutinized. It contained a coat, waistcoat, and trowners of fawn colored Indian silk, a Turkish Grammar, a few pocket-handkerchiefs and socks, an ink-stand, and a little packet of steel pens. The ink-s and was pounced upon with the greatest eagerness as a most suspicious article. It was a square, spring ink-stand, covered with black morocco leather. It was opened, after the corporal having tried his hand in vain, by myself. The corporal was about to perform his analysis of the compounds of this mysterious vessel, by pouring some of it on the floor, when I suggested that there was very little of it, and that by dipping a slip of paper in it, a needless extravagance might be

Conceded. The corporal smeared a little on the palm of his hand, applied his tongue, and pronounced it to be neither more nor less than ink. The steel pens proved no more satisfac-

The wagoners were now rigorously interrogated. They protested, in a plaintive tone, and with deprecatory gesticulations, that they were innocent of any complicity in any crime of which I might or might not be guilty; and that the combination had been thus, that they had overtaken me on the road, and had given me a lift, and that they wanted to get to the next village to pass the night. This was at once refused for how then could I continue my journey when liberated? I begged they might not be detained on my ascount. They were permitted to depart, and I rewarded them for the trouble they had been at, and my day's journey, with the handsome sum of sixteen pence, which they gratefully accepted.

had superintended my search in the guardroom was but a giudice supplente, or vice-

consult of the interior temple of the law of ef politeness, and a look of some surprise. No feeling assured that it was a great point to get Great Britain. That my father was an eminent doubt, in my silk attire and jewelry, I was a them out of sight.) tive at the court of the King of the Sicilies, to I was seated. The corporal and capurbano fraction of international relations, in which the manner of my reception. The corporal, recov. authorities of Oliveto had inconsiderately involved themselves.

that they began to be dimly conscious that they state my case as an aggrieved person. might have possibly been guilty of an indiscrethemselves on having had nothing to do with larity." my arrest, and the sub-giudice became conspicuously uncomfortable.

Nevertheless, a messenger had been desupper and bed rather than continuing my journey. I supped, wrote indignant letters to the corporal in my ante-room.

Next morning at daybreak I went out into the street with Corporal Salzalo as my guard. found that no answer had come from the giu dice, so I ordered a mule to be ready to go to Condural myself, and in the meantime had my breakfast. This morning I was clothed in silk sented through my ambassador to his Sicilian apparel; were gold rings on my fingers, and anique coins for buttons in my waistcoat.

On my expressing an impatience to start for Condural, the brigadier informed me with some asperity that orders had arrived to take me there whether I would or no, and they were waiting for the guard. Soon a body of Urban mus keeters assembled with the Capurbano at their head. This eminent political chief was a pompone little man, full of the dignity of conducting state prisoner to trial. He carried his musket n a military style, and seemed much embarrassed when, as I rode along with his troop, I treated him with a patronising condescension of manner-inquiring about the produce of the country, the state of the vines, and how the olive-crop promised.

I felt a maticious pleasure in behaving with negligent levity which quite neutralised the gravity of the occasion. When he fell behind to avoid further conversation, which he evidentiv felt was lowering bim in the eyes of his guard, and which the grim Corporal Salsalo had given him a hint to discontinue, I talked jocuarly with the owner of the mule, smoked cigarettes, and to crown all, gathered and ate blackberries from the hedges.

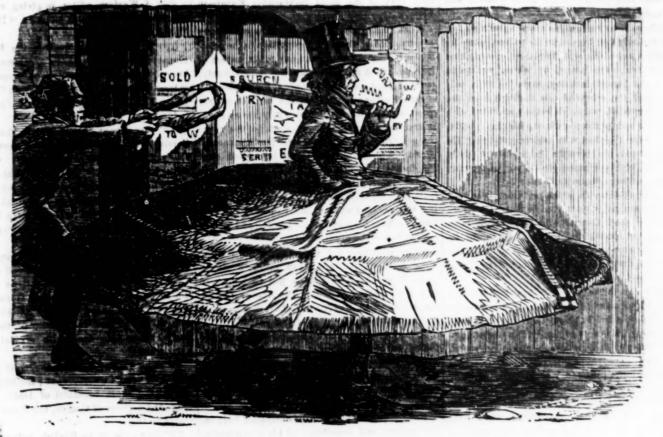
There was no law, even in the kingdom of Naples, to prevent my comporting myself as if had been going to Condurat for my own pleasure, and had hired the party to guite and guard me; but I am sure that if I had adopted "dejected 'havior of visage," both the Caburbano and Corporal Salzalo would have loved

The road wound along a valley, watered by stinking sulphurous stream. After about three miles we came to Condural, a much smaller place than Offreto, and approachable only by rugged mountain tracks, whereas Oliveto stands on a new and very tolerable road. I had been revolving the line of argument I should use to the gludice as I came, and this fact furnished a valuable stepping stone. The judicial residence was in a large semi-fortified building, which occupied the abutting end of the hill on which the village was built; commanding a fine wide view, with the bold crags and precipices of Il

Scorzo" in the distance. We entered beneath a massive and some what dilapidated archway, where I left my mule. After passing through courte and corridors, or what not, for I don't recollect much of the building except that it was large, and only tained unduly and inconveniently. I was art the chamber or two used by the judge seemed to be inhabited-we were ushered into the

In the kingdom of Naples, the judges of small places are selected from the class of advocates, who must have some little education ; and have seen a few years of something like civilization in the metropolis. I therefore calculated on being able to reach the understand-

natives-is the great mountain behind the plains of Pos-



THE PATENT ANTI-GAROTTE OVERCOAT.

Mr. Tremble-alarmed at the stories about Garotting which he reads daily in the papers-borrows a hint from his wife's crinoline, and invents what he calls his "Patent Anti-Garotte Overcoat," which places him completely out of h-arm's reach in his nightly walks home from his dusiness.

senator of the imperial parliament; that I was different culprit from what the proces verbal personal friend of her Majesty's representa- had led him to expect. He set me a chair, and whom it would be my duty to announce the in- stood looking on in silent astonishment at the see before me; do you? But if you have any, ering himself a little, pulled out the clasp knife, pistol and powder flask, and laid them on the A good deal of my vaporings went over the table with a circumstantial clank. As the judge heads of my rustic functionaries; but I saw seemed rather at a loss what to say, I began to

"You will have perceived, Signor Giudice," tion. Some of them began to congratulate I said, "that my papers are in complete regu-

"Anzi signor perfettamente" (quite so,) he answered.

"You will also be aware that the authorities deplorable ignorance and incapacity. They have even had the temerity to subject me, an embassy, and slept, with Salzalo and another English gentleman, to personal scrutiny, performed in the presence of the vice judge by this impolite military man, in no gentle fashion. This inconsiderate proceeding is, I need not inform one so well versed in the precepts of Vattel and Puffendorf, a paramount infraction of international relations, for which, if repremajesty the vice-judge would probably be destituted, and the corporal degraded."

Here the grim Corporal Salaalo began an indignant outpurst, instantly cut short by the judge, who at this stage of the proceedings motioned both himself and the capurbano to withdraw, which they accordingly did, looking considerably chapfallen. "Were their meritorious efforts in apprehending dangerous foreigners to be rewarded with contumelious usage like this ?" However, a judge is a judge; and, as there was no appeal, out they bundled, to grumble at leisure in the ante-room.

"It has been a most unfortunate mistake. which I regret exceedingly," said the judge; " and I should have great pleasure in at once expediting you on your journey; my only diffi culty is that these prohibited weapons (pointing to the pistol, &c.,) have been found, for which you appear to have no permit."

"I have a permit somewhere among my luggage, which is left at Molfetta. I should not like to relinquish these weapons, nor indeed feel safe on my solitary journey without them. I therefore trust that they may be restored to

"I would willingly do so, but indeed it is no in my power. The decisions of cases in which firearms are concerned belongs to the jurisdistion of the military prefect of the district. He lives about ten miles off. I could send and lay the case before him; that is, if you could

I saw only a little pressure was wanted, and ! had a value for the pistol which I once on a time recaptured victoriously, on the banks of Guadiana, from a goatherd clad in sheepskin, and armed with a musket, who had stolen it from me; and should I give it up now, when it was but in the possession of an amicably-disposed judge, armed only with a scruple of legal conscience? Have at you, thought I, with a legal quibble; am I not a barrister of the interior temple? Have I worn a wig and bands in the courts of Westminster for nothing ? So I drew up the battalia of a baddish argument is the best array I might, and charged him thus :-

"If I waited, the military prefect might also refer me back to some other authority, till at last I got to Naples, and should have to begin my journey afresh. I have already been des rested by persons incompetent to decide whether my papers were in order. I have been referred to you three miles out of the great road by which travellers pass. Oliveto is also a larger place than this, and the superior judge ought to reside there. If I represented the inconvenience I have suffered, this might very likely be remedied. Perhaps it is not greatly to your advantage that I should do so, because in the creation of a judicate in Oliveto, and the annulment of that of Condural, vested interests might be overlooked, though I sincerely mind so perspicacious a jurist that, as they were | pieces.

After they were gone, I was conducted to the mountain burghers of Oliveto. Nor was I dis- discovered by a perquisition in direct contracancellaria, or town-hall, where the corporation appointed. He was a crop-headed, saug sha- vestion of international rights, to the eye of of the place proceeded to make a proces-verbal ven, oily-complexioned man of about thirty, judicial diplomacy the weapons are invisible, of my case, to be laid before the Guidice of with the dark and shapeless features which be- intangible, and therefore clearly undetainable. Condurzi, a neighboring village, the capo luogo long to his race. I knew that he would decide True, they were discovered, and the rash per (head place) of the district; for the judge who in my case much more from his impressions of sons who did so thereby laid themselves open my bearing and outward man than from any in- to be deprived of their functions. But since herent principles of law or equity; so I took these weapons were thus illegally disc wered, care to enter his apartment as if I had been a you possess no legal cognizance of them what-While the cancelliere was drawing up his distinguished visitor, and the corporal and ca- ever. You legally see and know no more of state-paper, I sat in the conclave, and swagger- purbano a pair of Italian noblemen who were them than if they were at this moment still in ed, in an affable manner, about my rank and im- doing him and themselves the honor of intro- my pocket—thus (here I took them up and put portance. I informed them that I was a juris- ducing me. He received me with a profusion them in my pocket, by way of illustration;

> " And now," I continued, "we were just now talking theoretically of certain pistois, knives, and powder flasks, which, for my part, I do not even the most remote suspicion that I have such things concealed about my person, you are at perfect liberty to institute a personal search,-but at the risk. I must warn you, of placing yourself in the predicament of the authorities of Oliveto."

I could perceive during this harangue, especially in the passage relating to the change of judicate from Condurzi to Oliveto, signs of uneasiness in the countenance of the judge. He was manifestly relieved at the disappearance of the corpora delicti-and at the end of it he took spatched to the superior judge at Condurzi, of Oliveto have used an indiscretion in arrest- a long breath, rose, shook hands, and wished ad no answer came till it was time to think of ing me, which is only to be accounted for by a me a prosperous journey. His hand was in a clammy perspiration. I left his presence as much elated with my successful pleading, as I was when I frightened the sheepskin-clad musketeer of La Mancha.

My interview had only cost me about half anhour. My muleteer was in waiting with my rule and bundle before the archway, and it was only about nine o'clock, so that I might still make a good day's journey. I saw the corporal and capurbano slinking away sulkily in the

distance, as I mounted. But though I was in so good spirits at the happy termination of my troubles, the old muleteer looked upon the affair in quite a different

"What, are you not to be imprisoned after all ? Caspite! You must pay me now for the hire of my mule."

"My bargain was to come here and go back to Oliveto. So move on."

"I never expected you would come back all. They said you were sure to be put in prison."

"I don't care what they said-move on .-And so you hoped I might be put in prison, that you might ride back home. Oh, wicked and malevolent old man! Do you call yourself a Christian, and wish evil to innocent persons? There is no redemption for such a dog's heart. Come, move a little faster. It is no use being sulky. I am not a man to be trifled with."

For a little while, he hung back doggedly, and grumbled when I kicked the hollow-sounding ribs of the mule; but, by degrees, my objurgations and expostulations took effect. He became interested, moreover, in the account I gave him of my interview with the guidice .-After about two miles, as he was old and stiff, and I wanted to get over the ground, I let him ride a little, while I stepped out at a round pace. This won him over altogether to good humor, and he became very communicative .-He wanted to know if it was true that I was a very great English nobleman, and whether I was a guidice in my own country ?

During our conversation, it struck him that I seemed unaware of the reason why I had been

"And does your excellency not know what they thought, and why it was they spoke to the Corporal Salzalo and the guidice ?"

"No, indeed," said I, and to say the truth, my weapons, that it had never occurred to me the presumptuous intruder; but, on the con to inquire of the judge under what suspicion I trary, as soon as he sees the light approaching, had been arrested, setting it down to the gene- he sits upright on his baunches, and with his rally abourd police arrangements in the kingdom | jore-paws covers his face and eyes, and remains of Nap'es.

"Why, you see, eccellenza, the cholera is very rife, and they saw you were a foreigner, he desires without danger, and taking deadly though you talk almost Italian, and they wondered what you could be, and the carretteri could not tell them what you were. And then different Indians, in whose veracity I have much you asked for a glass of water, and asked confidence, and I have no doubt are strictly if the water of the fountains was good, and so they thought you were travelling to spread the cholers-they thought you were

tery, and laughed very heartily at the adven- city were enjoying a sleigh ride, when one of ture, which carried one back to the level of the traces was broken beyond all hope of re European civilization in the days of the Plague, pair, and at a point where no assistance could It was lucky, as it happened, that I had no be had. In this emergency the lady produced medicines with me, for if any suspicious-look. from her expander a good cotton rope sufficient ing powder had been found in my bundle, the to make another. Things were fixed, and the hope you might be re-appointed. Then, as people of Oliveto at the time of my arrest parties moved on." So much has been said

MY HORSE.

With a glancing eve and curving mane, He neighs and champs on the bridle-rein, One spring, and his saddled back I press, And ours is a common happiness! Tis the rapture of motion-a hurrying cloud When the loosened winds are breathing loud ;-A shaft from the painted Indian's bow .-A bird in the pride of speed we go.

Dark thoughts that haunt me, where are ye now, While the cieft air gratefully cools my brow, And the dizzy earth seems reeling by, And naught is at rest but the arching sky, And the tramp of my steed, so swift and strong, Is dearer than fame and sweeter than song

There is life in the breeze as we hasten on; With each bound some care of earth has gone And the languid pulse begins to play, And the night of my soul is turned to day. A richer verdure the earth o'erspreads, Sparkles the streamlet more bright in the meads; And its voice, to the flowers that bend above, Is soft as the whisper of early love. With fragrance apring flowers have burdened the air And the blue-bird and robin are twittering there.

Lovely tokens of gladness. I marked ve not When last I roamed o'er this self same spit. Ah! then the deep shadows of Sorrow's mien Fell like a blight on the happy scene, And Nature, with all her love and grace, In the depths of the spirit could find no place

So the vexed breast of the mountain lake. When wind and rain mad revelry make, Turbid and gloomy and wildly tossed, Retains no trace of the beauty lost: The sun looks down with his golden charm, And clouds have fled, and the wind is buil. Oh! then the changed lake, how beautiful

The glistening trees in their shady ranks. And the ewe, with her lamb, along its banks, And the king-fisher perched on the wither'd bough, And the pure plue heaven all pictured below !

Bound proudly, my steed; nor bound proudly in vain Since thy master is now himself again. And thine be the praise, when medical power Is idle, to conquer the darkened hour-By the might of thy sounding hoof, to win Beauty without and a joy within: Beauty, else to my eyes unseen, And joy, that then had a stranger been

-Ohio Valley Farmer SAGACITY OF THE BRAD -Several anecdotor which were related to me by our guide, concerning the habits of the black bear, would seem to entitle him to a higher position in the scale of animal instinct and sagacity than that of almost any other quadruped. For instance, he says that before making his bed to lie down, the animal invariably goes several hundred yards with the wind, at a distance from his track. Should an enemy now come upon his track, he must approach him with the wind; and with the bear's keen sense of smell. he is almost certain to be made aware of his presence, and has time to escape before he is himself seen. He also states that, when pur sued, the bear sometimes takes refuge in caves in the earth or rocks, where the hunter ofter endeavors, by making a smoke at the entrance to force him out; but it not unfrequently happens that, instead of coming out when the smoke becomes too oppressive, he very deliberately advances to the fire, and with his fore-feet beats upon it until it is extinguished; then retreats into the cave. This, he assured me, he had often seen. Although those statements would seem to endow bruin with some thing more than mere animal instinct, and evince a conception of the connexion between cause and effect, yet another anecdote which was related to me would go to prove this curious quadruped one of the most stupid fellows in the brute creation. My informant says that when the bear ca not be driven out of the cave by smoke, it sometimes becomes necessary for the hunter to take his rifle, and with a torch to enter the cavern in search of him. One would suppose this a very hazardous unhad been so busy thinking of getting back dertaking, and that the animal would soon eject in this position until the light is removed. Thus the hunter is enabled to approach as close as aim with his faithful rifle, poor bruin is slain .-These facts have been stated to me by three

> A New Use FOR HOOPs .- The Albany Tran. script is responsible for the following: "Recently a gentleman and lady of a neighboring give publicity to this evidence in their favor. forgotten.

true .- The Far West.

A Frog Story -- One is even half-inclined to accept as indubitable what Elian tells us of the water snakes and trogs in Egypt. The former have, he informs us, a passionate liking for frogs, that is, for devouring and digesting them. No one knows this better than the frog; and accordingly, when the two meet in a pond, wonderful is the cunning which ensues. Your water snake glides up as if intentionless of evil, but our other slimy friend is quite aware of the designs of the passionless looking snake. He makes for the nearest twig, seizes it, and carries it across his mouth, and then fearlessly approaches the Hydra. The latter now makes at the frog with open jaws; but the twig across the freg's mouth is much wider than the jaws of the snake and he can by no possibility swallow the much-desired frog. The latter looks down his enemy's throat from the outside, holds fast by the protecting twig, and laughs. The water-snake tries again and again; he glides round his anticipated victim. but the frog always contrives to keep him in view; and the end of every attempt is, that the foiled snake finds the bar carried by his anticipatory victim lying scross his own open jaws, and the frog once more laughing down his throat. The Hydra at length gives it up in despair; and "froggy," plumping into a safe spot, where he knows his kindred are assembled, tells his exciting tale, and raises a very din of croaking congratulations .- Dr. Doran.

Lycungus.-Lycurgus, the Spartan reformer, through whose wise institutions the Spartan public so long flourished, had an eye beat in a sedition which was raised against him account of the severity of his laws. When the tumult was appeased, the man who had give him the blow, was brought to him a prisoner, order that he might inflict upon him punishment as he should think proper. Bu Lycurgus, instead of doing the fellow the least one of his disciples in the rules of virtue good morality. Having kept bim thus for about a year, he brought him publicly into the assembly of the people, and exhibited him for an example of as much virtue then, as he had been before of every vice. "This," says he, "his the man that came under my care, proud, outrageous, and dissipated; behold I restore again to the community, humble, gentle, lar, and altogether fit to do the public service."

AN UNPORTICAL WIFE .- Siebenbar mald never inspire Lenette with a lyrical enthus of love, in which she could forget hearen and earth and everything else. She could count the strokes of the clock between his kisses and could listen and run off to the saucepan that was boiling over, with all the big tears in her eyes which he had pressed out of her melting heart by a touching story or a sermon. She accompanied in her devotion the Sunday hymne which echoed loudly from the neighboring apartments, and in the midst of a verse al would interweave the prosaic question : "Whi shall I warm up for supper?" and he coul never banish from his remembrance that once, when she was quite touched, and listening to his cabinet discourse upon death and sternity, she looked at him thoughtfully, but toward him feet, and at length said, " Don't put on the stocking to-morrow, I must darn it. Richter.

EARLY TRANSLATIONS OF THE translation of the Bible was begun very ear England. Some part of it was done by Kin Alfred. Adelmus translated the Paalms int Saxon in 709. Other parts were sone by Edfrid or Egbert, 750; the whole by Bede. In 1857, Trevisa published the whole English. Tindali's translation appeared in 1884 was revised and altered in 1638, published with a preface of Cranmer's in 1549, and allowed to be read in churches. In 1551, another tras was published, which being revised by several Bishops, was printed with their alterations in 1560. In 1618, a new translation was published by authority, which is that in present use. There was not any translation of it into the Irish language till 1685. The Pope did not give his permission for the translation of it into any "Out language till 1759.

THE PROPRIETOR of a large public house in s Cork was observed on the day of the funeral to be very demonstrative in his outward manifes. tations of mourning. Not only did he appear in a suit of black with a long crape has band, but his shutters were kept strictly closed ; not a chink was allowed to betray the nature of the liquid merchandise within.

thi

Anly

"How is it," asked a gentleman, "that you are grieving for Father Mathew's death? I should have thought you would rather have rejoiced at it."

"Ah, yer honor," said the man, with that indescribable wink of mitgled cunning and drollery, which none but an Irish eye can contrive to execute-" sure I wouldn't sell a drop of whiskey to-night, if I didn't put up my shutters

THE THREE PHYSICIANS .- The cel French physican, Dumoulin, on his when surrounded by the most di citizens of Paris, who regretted the loss the profession would sustain in his death.

"My friends, I leave behind me three physicians much greater than myself." Being pressed to name them, each of the doctors supposing himself to be one of the three, he answered.

" Water, Exercise and Diet."

A MAGIC RIVER .- In the province of Andausia, in Spain, there is a riger called the Tinto; from the hues of its water which are as yellows as topaz. If a stone happens to fall is and rest upon another, they become perfectly united and conglutinated. All the plants on its banks are withered by it waters wheney No kind of verdure will come up what ters reach, nor can any fish live in his biream. Its waters contain the oxyd of mercany in solution, hence their destructive in

CURIOUS EPITAPH .- A lady 1 with a fatal accident, the following epitaph was inscribed on her tombatone :-

" Sad was her death ! she met it the She was druv over by a buss."

A CRACK SHOT .- " I never shot a bird in my life," said one to answer "I never shot anything in the shape of a bird except a squirrel, and that I killed with a stone, when it fell from a tree into the river and was drowned,"

There are some faults in conduct, as some in conversation and writing, which are not touching these weapons, I need scarcely re. were quite in a humor to have torn me in against hoops, that, as a matter of justice, we to be condemned nor to be pardoned, but to be

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, FEBRUARY 21, 1857;

A CURIOUS QUESTION.

Well, what brought her?

Kitty asks.... How came she here ?" Half with joy and half with fear Kitty is our eldest child. Eight years old, and rather wild-Wild in manner, but in mind Wishing all things well defined. Kitty says, " How came she here, Father! Tell me. It's so queer. Vesterday we had no sister. Else I'm sure I should have missed her When I went to bed last night: And this morning halled ber sight With a strange and new delight For, indeed, it passes all To have a sister not so tall As my doll; and with blue eyes: And-I do declare-it cries ' Last night I didn't see her, father Or, I'm sure, I had much rather Stayed at home, as still as a mouse Than placed all day at grandma's house She is so pretty, and so tlay ; And, what makes her face so shiny? Will it always be like that ? Will she swell up, plump and fat, Like my little doll; or tall, Like my wax one? Tell me all-

All about her, papa, dear,

For I do so long to hear

Your's and mamma's bran new daughter.' A daughter-another daughter And the question is, "What brought her ?" Spence, our boy, but three years old. In defiance of them both-Since to yield his place he's loth, And pouting, feels his nose's point When I declare 'tis out of joint But, though the childish explanation Be food enough for child's vexation. We older folk must better and To feed the hunger of the mind To us, of larger issues preaching, This link of life eternal, reaching From earth to heaven, this new-born soul me fresh from where forever roll ts countless years through vonder heaven.

Where she came from, and what brought her-

daughtet! hd what brought her? matter what; she comes to bring blessing in her life's young spring No matter, darlings! she is here-Our daughter, sister, baby dear. Open your hearts, and let her enter, Open them wide, for God hath sent her !"

th deeper cause for thinking given.

WERE GIANTS IN THOSE DAYS.

Whether the theologians be right or wrong tellous we err in believing there is Scripauthority for the fact that men have dested greatly in size since the days before food, to do not here inquire; but we must begin a little talk concerning giants, with pular belief that Adam and Eve and all lrst men who inhabited the earth were of tic stature. We read in Camerarius cerexact facts about their size. The first men so fall, the when they stood upright on arth their heads brushed against the stars, hey were called the Emephimi. After years they were followed by a second hat of the Phataimi, whose heads only clouds. After these came the alled by the Egyptians Cygini, who were ats proper, and whose race lasted until the one about whom the greatest of marvels have been told by the Rab writered Og, King of Basan. His legs, aught, were three miles long. ore modes by far is the commentary of a mamed Lange, who, reading in ob of Moses, that Og had an irond, nime oubits in length and four in breadth, percent that such breadth and width do not respond to the harmonious proportions of a n. Probably, therefore, Og's bed was made nger and wider than himself, for the conveniof his turning about when he lay in it; and hat it may not have been made of iron merely ause of his weight, but as a precaution ainst vermin. Some thousand years after 'a death, there was said to have been found, Jerusalem, a mighty cavern, inscribed in aldaic letters, "Here lies Giant Og." Nowas found in it, however, except one of teeth, whereof the weight was four pounds a quarter. It was offered to the Emperor Germany, as a favor, at two thousand dolbut he had his doubts, and did not close

Homer regrets the dwindling of the bodies men from their pristine heroical proportions. heathen poets fabled also of a race of Tithat made war against their gods, and ad mountains on each other, meaning to m Heaven. Tuen there were also Hor's enormous one-eyed cannibals, the Cy-

Solinus and Pomponius Mela tell of an Inpeople among whom the men'were so tall they leaped and sat astride upon the backs elephants as readily as others leap upon the . These men capered about upon nte, having them bitted, and bridled, fint as horses to their hands. Diodorus ns however, tells of a nation of much remarkable giants, which inhabited some ra lale. They were said to be taller by or ells than other men, and to have soft bones bent throughout their whole bodies as adily as tendon. They had also cleft tongues, other two tongues in each mouth, and with two tongues they could talk at the same in two different languages.

northern Europe the great barrows have red the idea that they were large men who fred such grave mounds; and the Romans

m, they fell, and could be struck in a more | -Cer. Boston Gazette.

vital part. The efforts to exterminate these giants, made when Jack-the-Giant Killer was the type of a philanthropist, very much thinned their race, and caused the survivors to betake themselves to fastnesses, and live on islands, by sea-coasts and watercourses, in great deserts or upon steep mountains. Thence they made sal lies against the hostile race of men, whenever they perceived that they could ca'ch a victim or two phawares

In later times, much was said of the disci very of giants in America. Autonio Pigateta, in speaking of the Spaniards with whom he went to the Straits of Magellen, says that his countrymen's crowns reached only to the hips of the people living by the Bay of Saint Julian. Leonard de Argensola, writing of the capture of the Moluccas, says that Magellan took away from the Straits named after him, men ten or elever feet high, who died upon the voyage for want of their accustomed food. Another writer says that a Dutch boat's crew once fought in this part of the world with giants, who pulled up whole trees for use as shields against the bullets. Of the Patagonians, whom the Spaniards named because of their stature, from the word for a large measure, (Patagon mean ing, in Spanish, a great foot,) it is enough to say, that every one now knows them to be no giants, though undoubtedly a tall race of men, generally five feet ten inches, or six feet high and exceeding six feet oftener than Europeans do. Some of them are occasionally to be seen who have attained the height of six feet five inches, or six feet seven inches.

Americus Vesputius is answerable for another tale of giants, found upon an island not far from the mainland of America. Nine Spaniards went into its interior, having already observed gigantic footsteps, and found in a valley five huge huts, in which were two huge women and three daughters, by whom food was set before the strangers. Presently there arrived six and-thirty men, of greater stature than the women, who stood at a distance, making no attack, but presently followed the Europeans to their boat, and swam after them, shooting at them with bows and arrows, while they swam. They were put to flight by a diecharge or two of cannon. Another story of this sort reported that there was a cannibal race of perfectly white giants, the Gusimures, in Bra zil, carrying huge bows and arrows. The Guiamures were never known to fight in bands. but always made their attack singly, preying like the tiger upon any victim they could seize. These beings, it was said, ate their own children.

So much for giant races. Single giants that have been discovered here and there one may believe in, when the story of them is content to preserve reasonable bounds. Strabo tells of the skeleton of a giant sixty cubits-ninety or more feet-long, that was found near the city of Tangier. It was said to be the skeleton of Antaus, an old king of Mauritania. Pliny tells how, on the island of Crete, a mountain was split by an earthquake, and there was disclosed, standing erect in the midst of it, the body of a giant seventy feet high, who was supposed by some to be Orion.

At Trapani, in Sicily, there was, if we believe the record, found in a cavern the skeleton of a man three hundred feet high. It was in a sit ting posture, and leant with the left hazd upon a staff taller than any fir-tree. When the disfled, but afterwards there were collected three hundred armed men, who ventured near. That was the skeleton of Polyphemus.

In the year fourteen hundred and one, says Boccaccio, there was discovered near Rome the grave of Pallantes, the companion of Eneas. The body was still whole and sound, as though but newly buried. It was taller than the walls of Rome. There was a great wound in the breast, and near the head there burnt a lamp, which nothing could extinguish.

Charlemagne, if we believe the record, had in his army a great Swiss named Aenother, who forded rivers that were unbridged, whatever their depth, and mowed down men like grass. The men slain by him in fight he strung upon his spear like larks, and carried swung over his shoulder.

Melchior Nunez says, that in his time the Chinese gate-keepers of Pekin were all of them fifteen feet high, and that the Emperor of China had five hundred such men for his gate-keepers and body-guard. There is a proverb about knowing Hercules by his foot: after the battle of Muhiberg, when Charles the Fifth had taken prisoner John Frederic, the Electoral Prince of Saxony, the Spanish ambassador cunningly displayed the court of France the magnitude of the triumph, not, indeed, by exhibiting John Frederic's foot, but his boot. A vast boot, into which a man could almost get, was shown at the court of France, and said to have been pulled off the leg of the

And now that we have named so many great men, we can see no reason why we should produce more as rivals to their greatness. There are here surely enough of them to stand alone. if they can stand at all. Kircher, the jesuit, declared it hardly possible that any very great giant could stand. Men, if they were much taller than six feet, would, he said, surely fall to the ground : for you see how it is with the collossal statues in Rome, that would fall to pieces if there were not props placed here and there under projecting limbs. He seems to have felt that a man only nine feet high would require akewering together.

NATTY BUMPPO .- "A looker on in Vienna" N. York, I there encountered an original-a genuine, old-fashioned trapper-one who might have not slow to magnify their own achieve- sat for the picture of Cooper's "Leatherstockonts by a magnifying of the size of the bararians with whom they fought: though Florus
that the case of body and the class extinct, or, as
having existence but in the great West, nigh by
the setting sun, yet here was one of them; in ing." I had deemed the class extinct, or, as re enormous, were the bodies of the Ger- Christian attire, however, with no hunting-shirt and rifle to give him his character. It was in the quaintness and simplicity of his manner in rethe dark foodes of the north clinging about counting his adventures that the smell of the giants, made a new race of them in the le- woods and creeks was discernible-in the outnds of the middle ages. They were fearful, door wisdom that showed a close intimacy with ntal, godless, cannibal beings, who tore even nature. He was up with the early day and out born children from their mothers, as the dain- in the air reading the heavens like a book .sat of meat; who did not respect their own kin, "Well," said I, "squire, how does it look !t lived upon the rule of might is right among cold to-day?" "Yes," replied he, "putty if he did not wish her to be stolen by his against it. When I feel that the air is frosty, I to the data received from India, had been ends, set bears and other savage creatures at jest take some snow and rub it behind my ears, placed too high, but that question they might. hamber-door. These giants were so wicked and it primes me up like, and I don't feel cold so dangerous, that it became the duty of all day. I've tried it a good many years, and sepest men to assist in their extirpation; never knowed it to fall." I became much inbecause they were too tall for ordinary terested in trapping, and heard admiringly tales ods of attack, the usual way of fighting of unfortunate minks who got their legs in steel them was to batter them about the shins traps in winter, and gnawed them off to escape. heavy clubs, until, having their legs as proofs of their being "sich cunning critters."



OSTRICH HUNTING.

THE ELEPHANT.

At a recent meeting of the "Society or ARTS" in London, Dr. Livingston, the African traveller, gave the following information respecting the elephant :-Dr. Livingston said he had attended that

evening for instruction, and he was afraid that

he could add very little indeed to what had already been said with regard to the tusks of elephants. He had, however, seen the animal slive in great numbers in its native wilds, and he might mention a fact which, perhaps, had not come under the observation of the learned professor, viz., that by the Africans the elephant was regarded as one of the best tests of the courage of the hunter. If a man was able to kill an elephant, it was considered by the African that he could achieve almost anything in the way of hunting. It was not considered fair sport to hunt the elephant with dogs, as in such cases undue advantage was taken of the animal, owing to his attention being so much occupied by the harrassing of the dogs, that he would pay no attention to his more formidable assailant-the hunter. Sometimes he would kneel down, in an awkward endsavor to crush the dogs with his knees; at other times he chiefly occupies the attention of our fashionable would take hold of a large tree (perhaps twelve inches in diameter) and push it down in order just completed are in the same style of elegance to crush the dogs. The hunters in Ceylon, for as those recently described. One of the new the most part, approached within a short dis- ball dresses, composed of pink crape lisse, may tance of the elephants, and killed them in the be mentioned as among those which have remanner described by Professor Owen. In Af- ceived the greatest share of admiration. This rica the hunters generally approached to the dress is trimmed with five flounces, each borside of the elephant within about thirty yards, dered with three bouillonnes, surmounted by a and at that distance the animal was killed, on row of pink passementerie, intermingled with an average with about half-a dozen balls; from pearls. The corsage is in folds, and the sleeves a greater distance it might take 50 balls to de- are in puffs. Another very pretty dress consists spatch him. When residing at Kolobeng he of tulle, of a beautiful bright green, worn over phants that were annually killed in the country beyond. He found there hunters from England and from India-officers on furlough; there were also Boers, who considered themselves the bravest people on the face of the earth-and native hunters and bastard Boers. The Boers and natives were exceedingly anxions to get hold of the ivory, owing to its high price. In observing the operations of these several classes of hunters and their results, he found that civilization did not necessarily cause effeminacy; that, taking the four classes of hunters-the English officers, the Boers, the bastard Boers, or Griquas, and the natives-the number of elephants killed by the first named was about 20, by the Boers about 2, and by the bastard Boers, and natives about a half. From this fact he repeated that it would seem that civilization did not necessarily produce effeminacy. The reason why the English hunters killed more animals than the others was because they had the courage to go closer to the elephant before they fired, whilst the others made the attack at a greater distance, and if they happened to bring | The pendent blades of grass, drooping downdown an elephant it was an event of their lives The number of elephants in existence at the present day on the vast continent of Africa had been stated, by the celebrated hunter, Mr. Gordon Cumming, to be very large. Such was the fact; but in going northwards he found the number increased wonderfully. On the Zambesi he found an immense number of elephants, which, however, were not of so large growth as the animals in the south. He had expected, as he went further north, with rich and abundant forest vegetation, the animals would have been found much larger; but shilst the elephants of Limpopo were nearly 12 feet in length, those on the Zambesi were three feet less. The tusks, however, of the latter were much larger than those of the animals located in the southern regions. He had often attempted to account for the fact that the tusks of the smaller animal were so much larger than those belonging to the more bulky animal of the south, but he had only learned the explanation this evening from Professor Owen. The Professor had very rea sonably remarked that, in those regions where the elephant had remained undisturbed by man. and passed a quiet existence, the tusks gremore regularly than in those parts where the animals were harrassed, as was the case in the south, where fire-arms were in use. The elephants to the north of the Zambesi were so numerous that he could hardly imagine their ever becoming extinct. Difference of opinion prevailed with regard to the term of life of the elephant. Some persons fixed it as high as 200 years, which, he believed, had been based upon data obtained from India. Sometimes, in Africa, they saw a great number of young elephants of different sizes following the same dam, small calves, like the one now in the gar dens of the Zoological Society, with others about half grown. It would appear that the assives. A giant with a charming daugh- cold, and so I've took my usual precaution estimates of the age of the elephant, according

> A Good RECIPE -Deacon H. used to say his wife had a certain recipe for testing indigo. It was, to sift a little indigo on the surface of some cold water; if the indigo was good, it would either sink or swim-she couldn't tell which.

calf new in London.

DIRGE.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENIES POST, BY J. H. M'NAUGHTON.

Sleep, sleep, sleep! Sleep thou and dream While the stars their vigils keep Sleep thou and dream Thou art lying still and lone In thy grave, my bosom's own But till morning beam Sleep thou and dream

Sleep, sleep, sleep, Light of my soul Sleep, and wake not thou to weep. Light of my soul ! Glistening dews in gemmy sheen Twinkle on thy grave-clod green, And the night-winds now Murmur sweet and low ! Caledonia, N. Y.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

Evening costume is that which at presen milliners and dressmakers. The ball-dresses of white, lilac, and cerise-color geranium. The corrage is ornamented with bretelles of Honiton lace, and with bouquets of the same flowers as nary purposes, in the like manner. Not only those employed for the skirt.

At a recent ball given at the French Court, Madame de Serrano wore a dress of pink sitk | dern Arabs value it highly. The Romans concovered with white lace. The white lace dress sidered it a specific for the cure of rheumatism. was at intervals slightly raised by six bouquets of roses, fastened by loops of pearls and diamond agraffes. The coiffure worn with this dress consisted of a wreath of half-blown roses. Twenty-four eggs of the common domestic fowl having at the back pendent sprays of rosebuds,

intermingled with loops of pearls and diamonds. For ball costume, light cordons, or very naremployed as trimmings for dresses, made either with double or triple skirts, or with flounces, a cordon being placed at the edge of each. We may mention a dress of white tulle which has just been made with nine flounces, each terminated by a narrow light wreath of grass, intermingled with small flowers of various bues. wards, give to these wreaths very much the anpearance of rows of green fringe. The corsage of the dress just mentioned has a fichu composed of folds of tulle, and is ornamented with a trimming of flowers. Three cordons worn in the hair, and consisting of flowers, foliage, and grass, complete the costume. The cordons unite at the back of the head in a cluster of drooping

SUPAVA. The present fashions for children's costume are very pretty. We may here mention some little dresses which have recently been prepared. One, intended for a little girl of seven or eight years of age, is composed of cerise-color poplin chequered with payrow stripes in black. The skirt at the lower part is ornamented with rows of black velvet, disposed horizentally, one above the other. The corsage is high, but without a basque, and is ornamented with bretelles of at the ends with revers. The collar and undersleeves are of worked muslin, the latter closing round the wrists. A dress of Sevres blue silk has just been made for a girl of ten years of age. It is trimmed up each side with horizontal rows of blue braid, the rows having a button at each end. The corsage is high, and has a long basque, trimmed with rows of blue braid placed perpendicularly. The cersage is ornamented from the waist to the throat with rows of braid. one above another. For out door costume, a black velvet cloak is vorn with this dress, and a bonnet of white therry velvet, ornamented with rows of blue velvet. Small roses and buds are mingled with under-trimming of blonde .-London Lady's Paper of Jan. 17th.

RECIPE FOR MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS. Preserve the privacies of your house, marriage state, beart, from father, mother, sister, brother, aunt, and all the world. You two, with God's help, build your own quiet world; every third will form a party, and stand between you two. perhaps, have an opportunity of settling by the as it were, to gether, and at last they will be-

SOMETHING NEW ABOUT THE OSTRICH. As a Domestic Fowl and Commercial Speculation.

An ingenious Frenchman, long resident in

Africa, has conceived the idea of turning the romantic bird of the desert, the mystery of middle ages, the decorator of royalty, and the wonder of our childhood, iato a sort of baradoon fowl, but of an importance, in an economic point of view, proportioned to its size. To a paner be Monsieur François Barriere we are indebted for the subjoined observations and statistics on the cultivation of the ostrich as a domestic animal. He sets out by saying and we all agree with him-that the subject is as important as it is novel and curious, and its object worthy of serious consideration. It is the introduction, firstly, in the colony of Algeria, and, probably, in the South of France, and other suitable countries, of an animal, hitherto an object of curiosity and luxury, as a domestic producer of tood, of clothing, and of pr. fit in many ways. We purpose now to enter upon these details, although the feathered African biped that forms our theme is neither distinguished by grace of exterior, or inward intelligence. The long-legged, long necked ostrich, as we see him in zoological collections, is certainly an ungainly object. He is, however, a far more agreeable looking creature in a state of freedom, and not without that charm which attaches to power and speed, and by no means the stupid bird which popular ignorance be leves him to be. His instinct serves him weil, though it may not be of a high order. We may say, once for all, though it may be disagreeable to destroy two thousand years of a musing illusions, and despoil some very clever similes and smart sayings, that the ostrich does not hide its head in a bush, neither does it abandon its eggs, albeit nature has, by a powerful sun and an arid sand, rendered the ordinary incubation of the parent bird superfluous. The ostrich, indeed, is not the first uncouth and partly unintelligent being who has possessed valuable and amiable qualities. He is a vigilant sentinel, and warns, with intelligent quickness, other grazing animals of the approach of man or of beasts of prey; and, lastly, the courage, in defence of its eggs and young, which it displays, is of no mean order. However, intelligent animals as we call ourselves, it will be more to our tastes to inquire into the edible, the clothable, the ornamental, and the pecuniary profit of the ostrich, than to dilate on its instincts and its manners. A doctor of Geneva, M. Gosse, will be of some service here by his careful researches upon the Bird of the Desert.

Firstly, what is the quality of the flesh of the ostrich? Is it exquisite? Except Algerian residents, who can answer this? To this question our author replies, yes. A well grown ostrich, too, will average sixty pounds of flesh and forty pounds of fat, which will be found excellent if roasted, boiled, or made into a pie. It is superior to turkey's flesh, if not quite so delicate as some of the smaller gallinaceous birds. Among the ancients, we are informed, that it was esteemed a principal article of subsistence with the Ethiopians. The Egyptians certainly consumed its wondrous eggs: superstition may have spared its flesh. The renowned gastronomer Apicius has devoted a sauce to the ostrich, of which Aldravandus has preserved the recipe. The Emperor Heliogabalus once had a dish

A word on the fat of the ostrich. This is a singular substance. It is about the consistency of coagulated oil. It is applicable, in all culiwas it used by the ancients of Rome and Carthage in the preparation of dishes, but the moague, and paralysis.

From the flesh we come to the egg, and here its productiveness is yet more surprising. scarcely equal one egg of the ostrich! They, too, are excellent. The yolk and white weigh from two and a half to three pounds, and, as a row wreaths of flowers and foliage, are much friendise, are first rate. With the accessories, a single egg will make an omelette for six per-

In a wild state (and the same may be, if desired, adopted in domestication), several of the female birds have a common nest. They place their eggs therein perpendicularly, the smaller end downwards, until the nest will hold no more. In the desert the sun incubates them by day: but, at night, one female, or more, is always near them, while a faithful and courageous male keeps also on the watch.

One little circumstance shows that natural affection and maternal anxiety give this bird the cunning necessary to guard its young. At these times, when alarmed, the bird always walks in a sort of circle, gradually describing immense curves. Why does it make these circles and ellipses? It is lest, by going in a straight line to its nest, it should lead the hunter to discover it; while, by this continual turning, it seeks to conceal its place, while throwing from its bright eye anxious glances upon the spot where its treasure is deposited, and from which it separates itself, more or less, according to the perseverance or dangerous nature of the pursuit. There is little doubt-and this would be an important fact to settle-that the ordinary black velvet. The sleeves are long, and finished artificial methods of incubation would produce the ostrich. By this means it would be easy, as a matter of domestic economy, to raise flocks of ostriches. So says our author. This bird is the most unscrupulous of thieves. We are told that, in three seconds, a familiar bird has bolted a lump of soap and a small copper lamp. The copper lamp was, it is true, rejected some time after, but flattened, twisted, and irretrievably ruined. Happily there is a per contra islands. They usually take with them a handto this statement of voracity, which, though true in the main, seems subject to regulation.

The ostriches in the Jardin des Plantes, Paris, thrive on a little more than a pint of barley, and three pounds of bread, daily. They can, moreover, as true children of the desert, fast an immense time, and go without drink. It is true that in the Jardin des Plantes they had little exercise, but they certainly did not, from the frugality of their diet, lose flesh. To return, however, to the domestication, or, as one French writer calls it, the civilization of the ostrich, we may remark, that they have been found, in the or fourth one whom you draw into it with you Algerian colonies, very traceable; easily brought to the stable at night, and easily led to feed in That should never be. Promise this to each other. the fields. Indeed, one writer (Daumas) says, Renew the vow at each temptation. You will that they are quite as easily managed in this refind your account in it. Your souls will grow, spect as sheep; while their immense strength, endurance, and swiftness, must make them far once tamiliarized. Brought up from the egg in prayers?"

the encampment, they will play with the children, share readily, but sometimes uninvitedly. in the couscoussou, and join in sports and gambols. They show themselves ready to act as hunters, or as dogs, without fear of the discharge of a musket. It is easy to tame them and make them serviceable, and to trap a single

We have viewed this bird in both its culinary and edible forms. There are others remaining. The ostrich is, unquestionably, wonderfully adapted for light burdens. A few extracts from witnesses of its capabilities in this way will suffice.

M. Adamson, in his "Travels in Senegal," has a passage too curious for omission. "Two ostriches," says he, "which had been tamed, and brought up in this district (Podor), gave me a sight which was too striking to escape mention here. These gigantic birds, of which had only caught glimpses in my travels through the parched and sandy plains to the eft of the Niger, were now submitted to my close inspection. They were so tame, that two little black boys were at once mounted on the back of the larger bird. No sooper did he become aware of their weight, than he ran off full stride, and carried the youngsters several times completely round the village before it was ossible to stop him, and then only by several retting in front of him, and shouting. To test the strength of these two birds, I asked a full grown negro to mount the smaller one. He did so, and two others got on the larger bird .-This load, to my great astonishment, did not seem too much for their strength. At first, they went at a sort of striding walk; then, turning excited, they spread their wings to the wind, and went off at such a surprising pace that they hardly seemed to strike the ground. feel convinced that the best English racehorse would have been distanced at the pace." Only magine a trial of speed at Newmarket, Doncastes, or Epsom, of these twolegged racers!-Who knows but we may yet see it? But we have more to say of the swiftness of this strange fowl."

M. Le General Daumas, in his recent work, Mœurs et Coutumes de l'Algerie," gives an account of hunting the ostrich. Five horsemen go together, stationing their horses at a eague distant from each other by previous arrangement. The first then " finds," and chases the ostrich down towards the second at full speed: he takes up the chase, and, when blown, leaves it to the third, and so on. The fourth or fifth, or perhaps neither, may run down the bird. Whence does the animal derive this prodigious swiftness? Its bones are hollow cylinders, which the bird at will fills with highly rarefied air, by means of numerous membranes, thus making itself a connecting link between animals who walk and fly, and lightening immensely the load its legs have to carry. With regard to managing this singular steed, we have yet to learn. The Arab, who has denominated the horse and the camel, has not broken in the ostrich; but that is scarcely a criterion. Dr. Gosse says that "blinkers" of caoutchouc, over which the bridle hand should have the power of alternately shutting one or closing both, might be found efficacious, by astonishing the animal, giving him the desired bias, or stopping him entirely. Hudibres speaks of the Huns, who cooked their horseflesh in a peculiar fashion.

And then sit down and eat their saddle

But these warriors would be but poorly off in comparison to the ostrich cavaliers, who might ride all day, and at night sit down to a luxurions meal of fowl, &c., one ostrich supplying sixty comrades. We will return from these quotations to some figures as to the profitable products of the ostrich. They are thus tabulated by M. Barriere :-

Each ostrich gives 30 killogrammes of flesh. At the price of mutton in Algiera, this would fetch, 43 & Pate (at the lowest price, 2f. 50c. per killogram me), 20 killogfammes,

93 50 Annual produce :- In Algeria an ostrich egg fetches 1f. 50c. In the city of Algiers they pay 8f, 50c.; in 1856 they have fetched 5f. each -(Daumas). The number of eggs laid by the ostrich amounts to forty per annum, which, at 3f. 50c. apiece, gives 140f. for eggs alone. But is this all? No.

For four thousand years, the unrivalled feather of the ostrich has been an article of luxury and decoration. They are seen on the heads of the Egyptian kings. Its industrial value, in its prepared state, and its glory as an ornament, subsist to this hour throughout the highest circles of civilized society. The beauty and perfection of the tail feathers of the ostrich are owing greatly to the tall stature of the bird, and its inability to fly. The com nerce of France in 1856 gives the annual sum of 3,000,-000 of france as the value of ostrich feathers, which averages 250 france for the plumage of each bird. Here is an encouragement for the acclimatization of this bird. Sometimes the ostrich's skin is sold covered with his feathers, and of this the ancients made a sort of armor. Now-a days, a mat, or small rug, is made of it. One of these, at the Exposition Universelle, fetched 600 francs. Here is a temptation for the trader! H. D. M.

. In Sahara they give three cracks of butter for one rock of ostrich fat. In Algiers, butter is 2f. 63c.; ostrici

LOAPERS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC .- Varabond foreigners abound in those remote regions. Having " left their country for their country's good," they roam, or rest, as it suits them, among the semi-savage population of these some assortment of civilized vices, which, being crossed with pagan abominations, turn out a progeny well saited to the tastes of these exiles from civilized society.

They are the pest of the island they visit. They scowl upon every attempt to bring Christianity and its blessing into these remote realms. The light of it would expose to others their own wickedness, interrupt their vicious indulgences, and possibly set on fire their own consciences. Hence all missionary operations find in them a hitter foe .- Traveller.

POINT BLANK COMPLIMENTS .- Spanish robbers are very polite. An Englishman was once accosted on a lonely road by a ruffian. "Sir," said he, " you have my cost on; may I trouble you for it?" The Englishman drew out a pistol and told the fellow he was mistaken. come as one. Ah, if many a young pair had more valuable to man. "The ostrich," says "Sir," said the robber, "I perceive that I am. on their wedding day known this secret, how General Daumas, "is of a lively, cheerful dis- Will you do me the honor to communicate many marriages were happier than-alas!-they position, indeed of a sociable character when your name, that I may remember it in my

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, FEBRUARY 21, 1857.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

BENATE.-On Feb. 9th, the debate on the credent of Graham N. Fitch, of Indiana, continued. Mr. Trum bull proceeded to show that as Mr. Harlan, of lows, had been declared not entitled to a seat because not elected by a quorum of each branch of the Legislature of his Bitate, Mr. Fitch, who had been elected in a similar

manner, was no more entitled to his seat. Mr. Toombs said that every argument the Senato from Illinois (Mr. Trumbull) had adduced, went be hind the credentials, and therefore had no pertinency to the present question. He contended that the universal rule of the Senate had been, that where the credentials were in proper form, upon that prima facie evidence the claimant took his seat. He urged that the oath ought to be administered in the present case.

Mr. Seward said that, with regard to precedent, the case stood in this way : In the early history of the Senate, the claimant was denied the seat, which was held in abeyance until the investigation was made, and deciounced, and then he was admitted or rejected definitely or finally. But during the later history of the Government a different practice has prevailed. He contended that this case did not fall within the rule and precedent which were claimed to have been settled by the Senate, and that the credentials did not present such a prima facie evidence of title as to entitle the gentleman to a seat.

Mr. Pugh argued, that if the credentials of Mr. Fitch were in proper form, he was entitled to be sworn in, and hold his seat until his right was contested.

Mr. Beward showed the case of Archibald Dixon, whose claim to a seat as a Senator from Kentucky, was debated fourteen days, before he was allowed to take the

Mr. Rusk said there was no analogy between that and the present case. Then there were two Senators from Kentucky on the floor, and if Mr Dixon had been admitted, there would have been three Senators from that State at the same time.

Mr. Bright concluded a speech by offering a resolution

Mr. Rutler was in favor of regarding the Governor's certificate as prima facie evidence of an election.

Mr. Hale said the credentials of Mr. Fitch presented a orims facis case, but that was good for nothing as soon in it was met by a stronger case. If a certificate like this was presented, and the Governor should say that it was a forgery, would the Senate administer the oath on that cie evidence ! But here was a protest from the very body whose duty it was to elect Senators, and without whose concurrence no Senator could be elected. remarking that they had not participated in the election leman who claims the seat, and that the Go vernor had no right to give that certificate.

Mr. Nourse said the question for the Senate to decide, was, do they believe, from all the evidence before them, that Mr. Fitch is entitled to his sent?

Mr. Benjamin read extracts from the eredentials of Senators in the first Congress, to show that the present eredentials were similar in form to those originally pre-

sented by the Senators from Virginia. Mr. Bright, interrupting, said that the protest was prepared and signed before the election took place. Mr. Trumbull replied that this was admitted. It was a repudiation of an act which they anticipated would be

attempted before it was consummated. He desired the eredentials and protests to be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and that they act upon the matter forth-Messrs. Hunter, Toucey and Bell, argued that the

usual course should be pursued, namely, let the oath be administered, and then have the merits of the question investigated. Mr. Seward argued that this case and that of Mr. Har-

lan were similar, and asked what would the country think, if scarcely one short month intervening since Mr. Harlan was expelled, they now own a state of facts analogous should permit Mr. Fitch to take his seat, Mr. Harlan being a Republican, and Mr. Fitch a Democrat, and three-fourths of the Senate Democratic ? Mr. Dourlas denied that the political difference made

A different rule. After further debate, the Senate-yeas 12, nays 33-refused to refer the credentials and protests to the Judiciary

The oath was then administerd to Mr. Fitch-On Feb. 10, additional documents were received from

the President relative to the proclamation of martial law in Washington Territory by Gov Stevens Mr. Rusk moved the reference of the credentials of

Mr. Fitch and the proceedings of the Senate, and the protest of the members of the House of Repres of Indiana relative thereto, to the Committee on the Judiciary. After debate, the motion prevailed

The bill appropriating \$50,000 for the survey of the Ohio river and its principal tributaries, was then taken up and was advocated by Messrs. Bigler, Pugh and Crittenden, and opposed by Messrs. Jones of Tennesse

On Peb. 11th, the Senate met at 12 o'clock, and imme diately repaired to the Hall of the House, to take part in epening and counting the votes for President and President of the United States, in pursuance of the reso lution adopted some days since. When the Senate returned to their chamber from the

House, Mr. Bigler, the teller on the part of the Senate, made report as to the result of the counting of the electoral votes for President and Vice President, adding the fact that the electors of Wisconsin did not assemble and east the vote of that State till the day after the time Mr. Hunter said there would be no difference in the

result, whether the vote of Wisconsin be counted or omitted, but still he thought that the best way to settle ttee which had been appointed on the part of the Senate be instructed to confer with the House Committee, and agree upon such report as should be satisfactors to both Houses. He alluded to cases where similar difficulties had occurred Michigan and Missouri, and observed that those difficulties had been settled in this way He made such a motion.

The President announced that in his declaration of the result he had not assumed to decide the question whether the vote of Wisconsin should be counted or not, but had simply declared Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Breckinridge

Mr. Nourse said it was important to decide this ques tion, because a case might occur when a similar difficul ty might affect the general result. It should be decided by a Joint Convention of the two Houses.

Mr. Butler said if it was asserted that the Convention could say which votes should be counted, and which should not be counted, an occasion might arise when such a Convention, in the exercise of its arbitrary power could make a President of the United States without an

Mr. Stuart said the difficulty in the present case was not of importance, as the result would not be affected, let the decision be either way; but it showed the importance of some additional legislation by Congress, declaring that the electoral votes which were not cast on the day prescribed by law should not be counted in the

Mr. Toombs protested against the action of the presiding officer, because be counted the vote of Wisconsin in announcing the result, and assumed to exercise the right of saying that James Buchanan had 174 votes, and John C. Fremont 114. It belonged to the Senate and the House to decide which votes should be counted.

Mr. Butler thought it was a dangerous power to en trust to any one to decide what votes should or should

Mr. Douglas said the vote of Wisconsin ought not to be entered on the list, because it was not cast in the Electoral College on the day designed by law.

Mr. Seward congratulated the country that there was no necessity for deciding whether or not the vote of Wis constn shall be counted. He hoped, however, that some measure would be adopted to provide against future

Mr. Collamer could not see any necessity for the pro posed Committee of Conference. It was generally admitted that Mr. Buchanan was elected in a constitutional form, and that was the question to be determined. Mr. Hale was decidedly of the opinion that the vote of

Wisconsin should be counted. He had always preferred votes. the substance to the form. The people of that State ought not to be disfranchised because of the inability of the electors to reach the seat of Government at a given

Mr. Hunter, at the request of several Senators, with drew his motion.

Mr. Butler offered a resolution reciting the facts in the Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge are elected to the Vice President, and in the further execution of the conted by Mr. Collamer, similar in purport, but omitting to those offices for the term prescribed by the Constitu-

Mr. Weller offered a resolution for the appointment of Committee of one on the part of the Senate, and two on the part of the House, to inform Mesars. Buchanan and Breckinridge of their election.

Mr. Crittenden moved an amendment, in substance that the vote of Wiscensin ought not to be included in the list of electoral votes, and that any member o either House has the privilege and right to object to ounting said vote, and it was competent for the Senat

and House alone, to decide that question. Mr. Weller appealed to Mr. Crittenden not to insist or the amendment, as the two subjects had no connection. Mr. Crittenden thought this was the only way to ge is preposition considered at all.

On Feb. 12th, Mr. Wilson offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Post-Offices o inquire into the causes of the repeated failures of the mails between New York and Washington during the present session, and to report what legislation, if any, is ecessary to remedy the evil.

Mr. Pearce offered a resolution, which was adopted three to make the necessary arrangements for the reception and inauguration of the President elect.

Mr. Crittenden offered a joint resolution, that the electoral vote of Wisconsin, in the late Presidential election being given on a day different from that prescribed by law, was therefore null; and ought not to have been admitted and included in the count of the election votes. Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky, said Wisconsin was like a horse which had been distanced in a race and came in

behind time. Her vote should not be counted. Mr. Crittenden argued that it was important to deter mine whether the vote should be counted, for a case might hereafter arise when the result of a Presidentia election would depend on a similar case, and there could be no better time than now for settling that question.

The Senate concurred in the resolution from the House to appoint a Committee to inform Mesers. Buchanan and Breckenridge of their election, and then adjourned. On Feb. 13th, Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, gave notice of that the President pro-tem should administer the oath bis intention to introduce a bill providing for a just and required by law, to Graham N. Fitch as Senator from fair distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the public land among all the States, according to their respective

> population. On motion or Mr. Weller, a resolution was adopted equesting the Secretary of War to communicate copies of all the reports which may have been made to that Department by the officers who were sent to the sent of war in Europe, in 1855-56.

The Senate passed several private bills. On Feb. 14th, the Senate passed the bill for a wagon road from Fort Kearney via the South Pass of the Reky Mountains to Great Salt Lake and the eastern frontier of

The Minnesota Land Bill passed-yeas 32, navs 10. A motion to take up the bill to amend the tariff of 1846 was debated

In the House or REPRESENTATIVES, on Feb. Judge Watrous's case being under consideration, Mr Barbour's motion to suspend the rules prevailed -year 156, navs 31-and the resolution was reported. After further discussion the subject was definitely

postponed. Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, offered a resolution that the daily hour of meeting be 11 instead of 12 o'clock, and it was passed.

Mr. Kelsey, from the Special Committee, made report that James N. Simonton had been summoned before the Committee, and his responses were such as to render it nnecessary to examine him any further. Under thes circumstances, the Committee do not desire longer to continue him in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and therefore report a resolution that he be discharged. The fesolution was adopted.

The bill establishing the Collection Districts of the United States, remodelling the Revenue Laws, &c., was taken up.

A motion was made to lay the bill on the table, but i was negatived-yeas 70, nays 93. The House refused to suspend the rules which requir the recording of bills. [The present bill makes between

400 and 500 pages.] On Feb. 10th, the floure resumed the consideration of the bill establishing the Collection District of the United States, codifying and amending the Revenue Laws, &c., and after a long struggle, its enemies endeavoring to kill and its friends to save the measure from defeat, i was laid on the table-yeas 96, nays 85.

The Submarine Telegraph Bill from the Senate was then taken up. Mr. Jones, of Tenn., moved to commit the bill to the

Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Disagreed to-yeas 83, nays 101. The question was then taken on committing the bill t the Post-Office Committee, and decided in the affirmative

-veas 99, navs 87. The House then went again into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff Bill.

Mr. Boyce said that in June, 1858, there will be a sur plus revenue of forty-three millions of dollars, in spite of the extravagant appropriations of the last few years and hence the necessity of reducing the revenue. He asserted that since 1832, there had been paid in manufactures by indirect taxation, one thousand millions of dollars and earnestly condemned the protective policy. In reply to a question from Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, he said he advocated free trade and direct taxation. He knew of nothing which would contribute more to the grandeur of the country. The substitute he offered for a Tartif Bill

was a step in that direction. Two steps more, and we shall have free trade. Mr. Granger advocated a protective policy, and particularly referred to the articles of wool and salt, showing that the present duties thereon should be maintained These disturbed, the laboring interests would be disas

trously affected. Mr. Millison opposed the pending bill. It reduced the question would be to adopt a resolution that the Joint the revenue without removing the public burdens, and was highly protective. He advocated a reduction of the

duties in all the schedules of the Act of 1846 Evening Session .- Mr. Kelly made a party speech and Messrs. Campbell of Ohio, and Kennet, responder

The latter opposed the Tariff Bill, particularly the par reducing the duty on hemp. Mr. Davis of Massachusetts, defended the fishing On Feb. 11th, Mr. Rarbour moved a reconsideration

of the vote by which the Senate Submarine Telegraph Bill was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices. The motion was entered for after consideration.

Mr. Washburne, of Me., under the instruction of th Committee on Elections, made a report, concluding with a resolution that John W. Whitfield is not entitled to a seat in this House as a Delegate from Kansas, and moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed tili Saturday next.

Mr. Oliver, of Missouri, moved to lay the resolution on the table, and made a minority report, and asked to have read the memorial of Mr. Whitfield in response to the majority of the Committee.

The further proceedings were interrupted by the ar rival of the hour of 12, the time fixed for the opening and counting of the votes of the electors of the several States for President and Vice President of the United

The Senators, accompanied by the officers of that body entered the chamber, the members of the House receiving them standing. The President of the Senate took his seat at the right of the Speaker.

Mr. Bigler, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs Jones of Tennessee, and Howard of Michigan, on the part of the House, appeared as tellers, and occupied the Clerk's desk. The President announced the object of the meeting.

being pursuant to law and in obedience to the concurrent order of the two Houses. The President first opened the vote of the State

Maine, which was read by the tellers, and the other States followed in rotation.

The certificate from Wisconsin having been read, Mr Letcher said that he understood that the electoral vote of that State was cast on the 4th, instead of the 3rd of De cember, as prescribed by law. He did not know what was now the proper course, but he desired that the fact might be brought to the attention of the country. The time might come when such a state of things would con-

vulse the Union. The President of the Senate said that Mr. Letcher was not in order while the tellers were counting the

All the votes having been counted, the tellers re ported the result, with the fact that all the returns were found regular and that the electoral votes were cast on the proper day, excepting those of Wisconsin, and that these were cast on the 4th, instead of the 3rd of De-

cember. The President then announced the state of the vote in case, and concluding with the declaration that James detail, for the respective candidates for President and offices of President and Vice President of the United current order, the two Houses announced that James States; but he afterwords accepted a substitute submit- Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge were duly elected tion, commencing on the 4th of March pext

Mr. Humphrey Marshall said, that in this case the Pre

consis, but whether this should be done or not must de. The legislation heretofore on wool has had the effect to pend on the determination of this Convention, and not on the decision of the presiding officer, whose functions according to the wording of the Constitution, goes a further than the opening of the certificates.

The President said that the votes having been counted and the result announced, the functions of the Joint Convention of the two Houses were discharged.

Mr. Toombs entered his dissent from the decision the Chair, which would close the mouths of the Sens. tors and Representatives, with whom the decision rester The President quoted the language of the Constitu tion relative to counting the votes, in justification of bi decision.

Mr. Butler spoke in opposition to receiving the vot of Wisconsin. Mr. Crittenden protested against the President's de-

cision, declaring that it involved the privilege of determining the electing of the President of the United States The President replied that he was not aware that h had assumed or exercised any such power. It was his directing the presiding officer to appoint a committee of duty to announce the vote, which he had discharged, and none other. Mr. Orr moved that Wisconsin be excluded.

> Mr. Cass said that they could not vote here, nor cou they discuss questions. The only point was to adjourn to their respective Houses. They were overturning th Government by making this a National Convention. Mr. Butler concurred in that decision. The President said that the duty for which the two

Houses had assembled being concluded, the Senate should return to their chamber Mr. Toombs entered his protest. Mr. Douglas expressed the opinion that the tellers had no right to add to the certificate the vote of Wisconsis till the two Houses so decide. He protested against the

dissolution of the Joint Convention till a decision was

After a brief debate, the resolution was laid on the made. He was willing that the Senate should retire to onsider the question in dispute. Mr. Staunton asked what question was to be determined ! the business for which the two Houses met having

> Mr. Letcher-The business for which they came to The President said that no vote could be taken by the

> two Houses thus assembled, and he must rule Mr. Orr's Mr. Haven submitted that they had not counted the votes. It was his opinion that the vote of Wisconsin could be counted; but it was right that those who thought differently should be heard. The question

should at once be determined. Mr. Huster, amid cries of "order," moved that the President conduct the Senate back to their chamber. Mr. Billinghurst called for the reading of the official

certificate showing the causes which prevented the electors reaching the capitol of Wisconsin in time. Voices-" We all know what they are." Mr. Cobb of Georgia, thought it important to know whether this Convention could adjourn by the decision of the Chair, or by their own act. He wanted them to

decide whether they had completed the business for which they had assembled. Mr. Butler-I call the gentleman to order. It is not a debateable question. My State shall not be overridden while I am here

Mr. Cobb-All questions are debateable unless pre vented by a special rule. Much confusion prevailed throughout these proceed ings. Half a dozen gentlemen sprung up at the same

time for the floor. While half a dozen speakers were on the floor endea voring to obtain a hearing, the Senate decided to retire to their chamber. The Speaker then resumed the chair, but refused to re

cognize the gentlemen who loudly sought to obtain the floor, until the Senators had retired. Mr. Campbell of Ohio, called for the regular order of business, and Mr. Seward of Georgia, wanted to know

what had become of the Senate. A Voice-Send the Sergeant-at-Arms after them. The Speaker reminded the House that the vote on the resolution declaring Mr. Whitfield was not entitled to

his seat had not been completed. The Clerk commenced reading the affirmative vote, but many objections were made to the continuance of that duty, on the ground that the object of the Joint Convention was not yet accomplished.

The Speaker overruled the question and further decided that the House was not now in Joint Convention. Mr. Orr insisted that the Joint Convention had not adjourned. After a debate, involving the questions whether or not this Con-

vention had completed their labors, and whether the Convention was broken up by the withdrawal of the Senate, Mr. Boyce moved that the Senate be invited to re-The President said that he would receive a motion tha the Senate return to their own chamber, and that the Se

nate was in session now. Mr. Cobb of Georgia. The question arises whether the vote of Wisconsin shall be counted. Let the Senate retire for deliberation, and the desired result can be

effected by an interchange of messages. Mr. Trumbull thought that the only proper way w for each House, separately, to consider what was best to

The President said that the difficulty was that the count could not be officially known until the tellers re Mr. Florence moved that a committee be appointed to

inform Messrs. Buchanan and Breckinridge of their Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, offered a resolution, setting forth that Congress was satisfied of the election of Bu chanan and Breckinridge; but that, for the reason stated, that when the Senate again returned to the House, it is the opinion of the House that the vote of Wisconsin ought not to be counted, and that the Senate be notifie

of the adoption of the resolution. Mr. Letcher suggested that a Committee be sent to the Senate.

Mr. Campbell replied, that the Senate went away their own accord, and hence he could not accept Mr. Leicher's amendment. When the Senators returned he trusted that they would be treated with becomin courtesy.

The debate was further continued, and, without taking

the question, the House adjourned. On Feb. 12th, Mr. Jones of Tenn., offered a resolution that a Committee be appointed, consisting of two men bers of the House, and one member of the Senate, to wait upon James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge, and nform them that they have been duly elected President and Vice President of the United States, for four years from the 4th of March, 1857.

Mr. Jones said this resolution was agreed upon by the

Mr. Humphrey Marshall desired the preliminary bu siness transacted agreeably to the forms of the Constitution. Yesterday the President of the Senate received report from the tellers, and on that, while the vote of Wisconsin was challenged by a member of the House declared the result. He denied the correctness of that proceeding. The two Houses must, in convention, concur, in order to produce a result, and adjust the question in controversy.

Mr. Jones, of Tenn., merely pointed to the fact that Wisconsin had not cast her electoral vote on the day designated by law After an ineffectual motion, by Mr. Walbridge, to lay

the resolution on the table, it was adopted. Mr. Dunn offered a resolution declaring James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge duly elected; and further that the vote of Wisconsin could not be counted without a violation of the provisions of the Constitution, it no

having been cast on the day designated by law. The Speaker declared the resolution out of order, the journal showing the declaration of the election of a President and Vice President made yesterday. To receive the resolution would disaffirm that fact. Besides, the

House had constitutionally approved the journal Mr. Dunn said it should be distinctly stated, whether the vote of Wisconsin was counted or not.

Mr. Stanton moved the correction of the journal of year erday, so as to show that Mr. Orr moved that the vote of Wisconsin be rejected: that the President of the Senate ruled the motion out of order, and that while both Houses were together, on motion of a Senator, the Senate retired for consideration, and in that manner the Conven tion was broken up. The House sustained the Speaker's decision

The vote was then announced on the motion made the day previous, by Mr. Oakes, to lay on the table the resolution, reported from the Committee on Elections, declaring Mr. Whitfield not entitled to his seat as Delegate from Kansas.

The motion was negatived by two majority. After further discussion the subject was postponed till Saturday week. The House, on motion, adopted a resolution to clo

the debate on the Tariff Bill on Monday next, and then went into Committee of the Whole on that subject. Mr. De Witt spoke approvingly of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, who had proposed a reduction of revenue, by the enlargement of the free list, with such | duing the past week in this city was 234—Adults sident, through the tellers, announced the vote of Wis- articles as are used by the manufacturers of the country.

triple the importation of woolen goods, and stop 344 sets of machinery and 1,800 looms. If any member of Congress would call upon him at Willard's Hotel, and show him that he wears an American broadcloth coat, he would tender to him the best hospitality the establishment affords. [Laughter.] He spoke from an experiment of forty years' working in the mills, inside and out of them, and maintained that, if our mills should be set in motion, the demand for wool will increase its price, while the manufactured article will be cheap-

Mr. Eustis said the gentleman had spoken as though the Government would not want the surplus money in the Treasury—as if the Government had fulfilled all the objects for which it was instituted. But this was not Chop of in 9 0 Calves' Head, each 25 3 3 settled. The rivers require improvement, and the Navy to be enlarged. In the course of his remarks, he said that Louisiana asks no favor, but demands that, while the other interests are protected, that sugar shall not be neglected.

Mr. Covode, speaking from an experience of thirty years, argued that the difficulties of the manufacturers are not to be overcome by taking the duty off foreign wool, but, on the contrary, they will be increased, as the effect would be to lessen the production of wool at home. He spoke of the iron interest of Pennsylvania, and advocated the protective policy generally.

The Committee then rose. Mr. Colfax presented the resolutions of the Legisla. ture of Indiana, asking that sugar may be admitted duty free

On Feb. 13th, the House took up and passed a number | Sqb Pig'ns pr Wild Pig'ns don of private bils, including one giving a pension to a black man, who acted as a spy in the war of 1812. Among a number of reports of a private character, was one by Mr Chaffee, from the Committee on Patents, ex-

tending Hayward's India Rubber Patent for seven years. He moved the previous question on its passage, but other business interposed to prevent a vote. Messes Paine and Edle made an adverse report, in which they assume that Hayward is not the original in ventor, and that the rights of all persons manufacturing by the process described, since the operation of the pa-

and further, that Hayward has amassed large wealth by his association with a combination. The Committee were equally divided, Mr. Smith of Tennessee not signing either report. On Feb. 14th, the Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of War, recommending an appropriation of \$10,000, for instituting a series of

tent to Goodyear, in 1843, are not protected in the bill;

Private bills were considered, and the Tariff Bill de On the 16th, Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, from the Committee on Commerce, reported, under a suspension of the rules, about fifty Senate Bills making appropriations for Rivers and Harbors, which were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the

researches for the more effectual manufacture of nitre.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE SATURDAY EVENING POAT, February 16, 1867. The opening of the navigation has induced a little more activity to the produce markots generally during the past week. Breadstuffs, with the exception of Corn, have been dull, and prices have rather favored buyers. Coal is unchanged. Coffee has been in limited request, and Sugar and Molasses, in the atsence of supplies, have been very quiet.—Cotton has been hold with much firmness, but manufacturers have purchased very cautiously. Fish meet but a limited inquiry. Domestic Fruit is advancing. Hemp and Hides are unchanged. The Iron market continues firm, and there is a good demand for future delivery. Lead is held firmly.—Naval Stores and Oils have been in steady demand, without any essential change in prices. Provisions are held very firmly, but supplies come forward slowly, and the transactions have been limited. Rice is steady. Cloverseed has been in demand, and prices have again advanced. Tens are looking up. Tobacco is held firmly, and of Leaf the stock is now very much reduced. Wool continues to meet a good demand at full rates. The opening of the Western rivers has caused more inquiry for most descriptions of Dry Goods, and the Jobbers are busily engaged in sorting up their stocks.—Prices are without change. Print Cloths continue soid shead of production—60 by 64 are held at 6c. Fine prints are selling well at full prices. Eastern made goods are nearly sold out, in consequence of the difficulty of transportation. Common Prints continue dull, but are very firm in price. Brown Drills, Heavy Brown Sheetings and Shritings are nearly closed out, and in great demand.

BREADSTUFFS—The receipts of Flour during the past The opening of the navigation has induced a little more Drills, Heavy Brown Sheetings and Shirtings are nearly closed out, and in great demand.

BREADSTUFFS—The receipts of Flour during the past week have slightly increased, but the demand both for export and home consumption has been limited, and prices have undergone no variation. The sales for shipment comprise only \$400 bils at \$6.3186.73 \$\psi\$ bil for standard and good brands, \$6.5086.50 for select brands, \$6.6487.25 for extra \$8 milly, and \$5 for fine middlings. There has been a steady demand for the supply of the retailers and bakers, within the range of the \$500 middlings. There has been a steady demand for the same quotations. Ryo Flour and Corn Meal have not been inquired after. We quote the former at \$3.78, and the latter at \$3.40 barrel.

There has been an increased definant by weak, our state is very little coming forward. Saics of 39,000 bus Southern and Pennsylvania in lots at \$1,46a1,50 \$P\$ bushel, for last and prime Red, and \$1,56a1,80 or White. Rye has been in steady request, and about 5000 bushels brought \$2c. Corn has been in good demand, with sales of about 39,000 bushels at 66 ets for old yellow, and so for new from store and from the cars. Oats have been duil and prices have declined. About 10,000 bus Pennsylvania were sold at 46a47c \$P\$ bus, and 2000 bus Pennsylvania were sold at 46a47c \$P\$ bus, and 2000 bus Southern at 45a66c, 5500 bus Barley Malt brought \$1,59.

PROVISION 8—The market has been quiet, and supplies come forward slowly. Small sales of Mess Pork at \$21 \$0.

By Southern at \$2.60 bushels, \$1.00 bushe

been limited. Sales of 500 both at 175 galaxy, and acgus at 155 cg.
5, 60 days, including mixed and irregular packages at 114 cash. Butter has been in moderate demand, and there is less offering. Sales of solid packed at 18abic, and Roll at 18abic.
6 18 as in quality. Prices of Cheese and Eggs are un hanged.
GROCERIES-Since our last notice the stock of Coffee has been increased; by the arrival of two cargoes the market continues quiet. Sales of 500 bags Ri for ordinary and good quality, and some Java at The market continues exceedingly quiet for Molasses, The market continues exceedingly quiet for Molasses, in consequence of the absence of supplies to operate on. The last sale of New Orleans was at \$2c.

The market for Sugar has been quiet, partly owing to the very small stock on hand, and prices are firm. Sales of 150 high Cubs and Porto Rice at letailite \$F\$ B, on time.

METALS—The demand for Iron for future delivery continues active, but generally at prices below the views of holders. Sales of 12.00 tons No 1 and 2 at 255.25, 6 mos, and 120 tons Forge on terms kept private. Prices of Bicoms, Bars and Botter Iron are unchanged. There is very little stock here, and no sales have come under our notice.

An import of 200 pigs Spanish Lead has arrived, which remains unsold.

ains unsold. Copper is firm and the sales have been only in small lots at Copper is firm and the sales have been only in small lots at our former quotations.

HARK-The market continues nearly bare of Quercitron, and there has been little or none-coming forward. Holders ask \$314 ton for Not.

BEESWAX-Not much offering. Small bles of good Yellow at 274-226 4* B., oash.

CANDLES-Adamentine are held rather higher in consequence of the high price of stock. Sales of city manufactured at 25c 4* B., 4 months. Sperm are stendy at 41c.

COAL-The market has undergone no change, and no activity is anticipated until the market hose comes fully cleared of ice. The stock at Richmond is not large. There is a stendy inquiry for home consumption at former rates.

COTTON-During the past week the market has been exceedingly quiet, but the stock on sale being much reduced, and holders are firm in their demands. Sales of 300 bales at 131-44c 4* B., on time, for Upland, and 4446c for N Oriesna. Orieans.
FEATHERS—Are in steady demand, but there are very few coming in. Sales of good Western at 5-a50c \$\psi\$ b, short me. FISH-Prices of Codfish and Herring are unchanged. The

stock of Mackerel is small, and steadily becoming still further reduced. The demand, however, is confined to small lots from store at \$12, \$10 and \$71a8 \$P bbi for medium size Nos , 2 and 3. FRUIT—The absence of supplies of Foreign has retarded manners. There are 4 cargoes of Oranges and Lemons at the FRUIT—The ansence of supplied of the manners of Dranges and Lemons at the Break water, but of other descriptions of foreign the market is cry bare. Dried fruit in scarce and advancing. Sales of Apples at shade, and unpared Peaches are scarce and wanted. Cranberries are unchanged.

GINSENG—But little offering, and no sales of Crude or Clarified have been reported.

GIVANO—The sales have been unimportant.

HEMP—But little stock here, and the sales have been un-

HIDES-Nothing doing in consequence of the want of stock HIDES—Nothing doing in consequence of the want of stock to operate in.

HOPS—Continue to meet a very limited inquiry. Small sales of new crop Fastern and Western at Settle 49 B.

LEATHER—The stock of both Spanish Sole and Slaughter is very small and the demand is good.

NAVAL STORES—Small sales of Rosin, Tay and Pitch are making at our former quotations. There has been an increased demand for Spirits of Turpentine, and prices are firmer. Sales in lots at \$455c cash, and \$5c 4 months.

OILS—Lard Oil has been more inquired after, and prices are firm. Sales of 100 bbls winter at \$1.05.4 months, to go out of the market. Linseed is held very firm at a late advance. Sales at \$1390c, cash. Fish Oils are unchanged. Red Oil is very scarce, and worth 72c cash.

RICE—The stock is light and prices firm, and there has been a mederate majory. Sales at \$4.256.425, 4 months.

SALT—An import of 2500 sacks Ashton's Fine soid at the close of last week at \$1.50, 4 months, and another import remains unsoid. SEEDS—The receipts of Cloverseed have been liberal. tere has been a good demand, and prices have advanced, less of 2000 bus prime at \$7,598,7.55 per 68 Be, closing dull day, however, and buyers only offering our lowest figure, mothly is rather more inquired after; and 100 bus brought f.5. The market is bare of Flaxseed, and it is wanted at \$5.75. The market is bare of Flaxseed, and it is wanted at at all the life bus.

SPICES Prices are steady for all descriptions, with very imited sales.

SFIRITS—There has been rather more inquiry for Brandy, and prices are family maintained. Sales of N. E. Rum in lots it Sakke. Whisker is scarce, and prices have advanced, sales of Se bhis at 73.29c—closing at our highest rate; hids at TALLOW—There may been an increased demand, and large sales of "Butchers Association" rendered have been made at 11c *\forall B. cash.

TEAS—Prices of all descriptions are advancing, and the mand is increasing. TOBACCO—The stock of Leaf is very low, and of Manusetured it is steadily becoming reduced.
WINES—The sales are limited, but at full rates.
WOOL—There has been a good demand and prices
soking upwards. The stock, particularly of the

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET, FEB. 14. The offerings of Beef Cattle were not so good as last week at prices were better. There were 300 head offered, all of high were taken up by Baltimore butchers at prices ranging om \$1.50 to \$6 \$100 Bs, on the boof, equal to \$9812 net. from § 1,50 to \$6 \$\display \) 100 Bs, on the hoof, equal to \$9812 het, and averaging \$5,20 gross.

HOGS—There is very few Hogs in market, and a good demand, but we note very little change in prices. Small sales day at the scales at prices ranging from \$8,500

BOARD OF HEALTH .- The number of deaths 80, and children 154.

PHILADELPHIA RETAIL MARKETS. PHILADELPHIA WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT R. B. JONES, EXCHANGE HOTEL, No. 77 Dock Street. Pearls

BOTTLES—
Bristol pr pts
Do wine
BARK—Quere
1st No 1 toe
1st No 2 MEATS. Whole oareas

Do white S on S on BRISTLES-Duty 5 4 ot.

A lump ton 4-0-

COFFEE Cube \$ 114

- 31 e-- 77 - 27 e- 24

LUMBER-

Flooring, N.C. W. M. feet M. White pine 19 Yellow pine 12 Hember 19

do hickory 18 - MOLASSES Hav & Matsa Porto Rico Trinidad - so

N York and Bos-

uf, assorted,

NAVAL STOR

NAILS-

Cut Spikes

Turpentine, No. Soft Spirite, gail Oil.S. French bottle backet

Si o Si Si o Si Young Pige Sait and fresh D Tongues, fresh, Leg. sach, Site 34 Young Figs. 31 Sait and fresh B Sait and Sai VEGETABLES.
18to 20 Com po'atoes ba 30 0 \$1 10
0 0 0 0 0 1 574 0 0 0
4 0 5 do hfpr 6 0 124 Turnips bat | 1810 70 | Comporatoes by 30 a \$1 10 | do but 371 a 60 | 34 a 5 | do hf pr 6 a 124 | 57 a 160 | do hf pr 10 a 160 | do hf pr 11 a 160 | do hf pr FRUIT.

POULTRY AND GAMB. 11 TRY AND 1940 1 1940 1 1940 1 1940 1 1940 1 1940 1 1950 Terrapin South dog \$7510 00 Oysters, Abe do (Ches & Del) 10 902 13 00 do 47 bkt SHELLFISH.

- 0 12 | Rock - 0 9 | Perch bunch - 0 8 | Cathah - 0 8 | Eels - o s Eels - o 124 Sait Shad B Flounders Cod Hlackfish - e 20 Dry Cod 4 e - e 12 Sm'kd Herring bunch MISCELLANEOUS. 31 @ 35 | Honey fb 25 @ — | Apple Butter qt 33 @ 35 | Pumpkins es

The market generally are well supplied with Poultry, Meats and Fish, but prices, although without much actual change, are rather drooping, owing to the mild weather. Game is also dull. Vegetables are selling at previous quotations. Eggs keep high, but Butter is rather more abundant,

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, FEB. 11. TOTAL RECEIPTS. 2345 Swine 426 Milch Cows 8496 Veals Sheep and Lambs BEEVES.

By the recent freshet, communication with the north and west by the Hudson River and Erre Hailroads has again been interrupted, and the supplies of cattle intended for this market have been detained on the way hither.

At Albair the telegraph informs us of some 1500 head being delayed, and at other stations of the road numerous droves At Albany the telegraph, dolayed, and at other authors of the road number of the some 350 have been compelled to stop. We understand that some 350 head perished by the inundations of the still at the depots in the neighborhood of Albany.

Thus deprived of a good supply, the market was excited that morning, and owners of cattle protected their prices at this morning, and owners of cattle protected their prices at the morning. this morning, and owners of cattie protected their prices at the high figure of 123a13c & B fb for Heef Cattle, which was equal to ladic & b advance on former quotations, buyers being at the morey of sellers. the high figure of 123a13c by the for Heef Cattle, which was equal to hale by the advance on former quotations, buyers being at the mercy of sellers, were compelled to respond to the extravagant rates demanded, and considerable sales transpired at the opening prices as quoted.

As the day waned the business continued moderate, and the yards at one of clock were nearly cleared. The quality was generally poor; only a few premium were on sale; they commanded 18a184c. The general selling prices were 10a121c, but few over 12 or under 10—average 11a14[c.

The number on sale at the Washington Drove Yards this day was 1035 head against 1721 last Wednesday—decrease 635 head. The decrease on weekly receipts at same place is 933 head, and the total decrease at all market places is 750 head. We quote to-day's prices as follows:

Best cattle Good quality From New York, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana Virginia

Sheep and Lambs Swine Cows 912 157 RECEIVED ON FOOT. Beeves, 212. (By whom Received.) 1,999 | Browning, 292 | Chamberlain, VEAL CALVES.

RECEIPTS. MILCH COWS. A moderate business has been done. Common jected, while good is in demand. Sales at \$35a55 RECEIPTS.

Total, Received last week. SHEEP AND LAMBS The market has generally been steady, but since Monday rith lighter receipts; the feeling has been better, and to-day the lighter receipts; the feeling has been better, asked. We same Sheep Brokers sale

Total, Received last week. Sales by Samuel McGraw, for A T Kinyon & Co.: 261 Sheep and Lambs for Average per head Sales by J McCarty, at Browning's for the week \$4.75 4,624 5,25 4,00

SWINE

The following were the LOANS. Bid. Asked. preferred '82 118 '67 1164 Cam City 6 pr of CANAL STOCKS. All'gy city 6 pr ot Shuyl Nav Alle oo P RR 6's | 103 | 104 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 Kentucky 6 pr ot Penn R R 6 pr ot Southwark P Townshi Kensington Girard Western Man & Mech 841 75 68 ity onsolidation

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET, PER. 12. At marker, 985 Beef Cattle, 65 Stores, 4 pairs Working Fren, 25 Cows and Calves, 1500 Sheep and Lamos, and no Swine. Beef Cattle-Prices, Extra, \$8,500 first quality, \$8; second to \$7; third to \$6,25; ordinary \$4,7545.

Stores—Yearlings none.
Two years old—\$31a35.
Three years old—\$38a41.
Tallow—8a8je per b. low-8:3ic per lb. ies-7ia4c per lb. ts-91,25a1,51 each. f Skins-13a14c per l d Calves-94a8, ca-orking Oxen-no sale e-None at market.

arks-The supply of Beef is not as large as last weel

Punch to be a lawyer's carriage.

Old Copper CORDAGE— ORKS-Duty ordinary 11 e12 idding to good mid 13 a14 air to good fair Choree It pland ord to mid I pland ord to mid fair I pland to mid N. Y. do bbl -Jamaica -Potato Flowers Sulp Camphor, or d refined Cantharides Cantharides Chamomile Flo'r Cochineal, Hon — Mexican Copperas, Am Cream Tartar Iodine
Jalep
Juniper Berries
Lac Dye
Licorice Sia Sorts Nitrate of Soda Nut Galls RECEIPTS PER DIFFERENT CONVEYANCES. Hud. R. Erie. 252 Sai Soda
Senna, Aiezan
Snake Root
Snake Root
Saits, Epsom
Rocholie
Sarasparilia
Sponge, coarse
hne, Medit
Soda Ash
Sugar of Lead
Sulph Guin os
Tartario Acid
Verdigris h
Vitriol, blue The supply is about equal to the sales, and prices have been ustained. We quote at 6a74c. Vitriol, Beans Vanilla Beans DUCK Duty: 30 DYE WOODS 13 Browning's FEATHERS-Herring, box Herring, acaied
Dry Ced, 112 fla
FLOUR AND
Penna, bbis
—extra "
Western
Brandywine
Gaussee Genesse
Scraped
Middlings
Rye Flour
Corn Mesl, Pa
—Brandy wine
—Puncheons 378,00 1170 head.

vancing. We quote at 7ja%i, the lat-THE STOCK MARKET. CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Aguayra and Ca City Slaughter, Dead gr'n Cal Kips 1

A "Legal Conveyance," is defined by Railroad bars English bar

-10 &- 33 -15 &- 70 -12 &-16 -18 &-25 -50 &-55

@18 -16 80 @17 50

VY RAV

Pranges boxes

emons urrants, Zants

, Srayrna ands, soft

Bariey
Peas, B I
Peas, B I
Beans, white
GUNFOWDER—
Musser & Co keg
5 lbs
Dupout's & E

ordt&G Cooq Gin Rum, N E, 1st Whiskey, Rye, s bach box 3 75 @ 3 90

STEARINE--15 m-20 -10 m-15 un, white,

Western INDIGO-Daty 10 W cent. 36 - e27 -

An Fdry No1 Forge do 26 - 623 - Seconda pie No 1 30 - 631

INSENG-Duty 20 W of - 50 a--

NEWS ITEMS

SENSIBLE GOVERNOR .- We learn from Al-ncy with a petition of pardon and humbly J. C. MORGAN, New Orleans, La. - should be liberated. "I'll BENRY TAYLOR, Baltimore, Md. bim - first," was the Governor's prompt HAGAN & BROTHER Nashville, Tenn blm - Brst, " left with " a flea S. W. PEASE & Co. 28 West Six Ply; and the ' petitioner," left with " a flea ELI ADAMS, Davenport, Iowa. ar."- New York Mirror.

A Russian agent is on a visit to this counto examine our most approved sub marine ing apparatus, with a view to its employment rebuilding Sebastopol and raising the hulks ak in the harbor.

A NEW IDEA -The Illinois Central Railroad

SHARP YOUNGSTER .- A little boy on his rn from Sunday school, recently addressed mother as follows: "Mamma!" "Well, dear." "Mamma, the teacher says people all made of dust." "Yes, my dear, so the "Well, mamma, are white people of dust?" "Yes." "Well, then I colored people are made of coal dust, ain't

NOTHER MURDER .- The wife of Mr. Gardlate Postmaster at Hingham, Mass., has arrested on a charge of poisoning her hus Arsenic was found in the stomach of deceased, in sufficient quantity to cause

The last news from Cuba, we learn that Dr. health was much improved. CHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 15 .- There is litibt that the Corruption Committee will on Tuesday. They will report in favor expulsion of at least three members. A t will probably be made to suppress blication of the report, which will fail if

CALIFORNIA, NICARAGUA AND SOUTH The George Law. at New York, on brings dates from California to Jan. ia. Aspinwall, and \$1,100,000 in gold. U. S. Senator for the long term, and for the short term. They have both New York.

earthquake had been felt on the 9th, the State, and lasted several min-Walls and chimneys were prostrated .was killed. People rushed from reatly alarmed. Many streams were their usual channels.

are cred fillibuster expedition against is about leaving San Francisco, Caliprice current advises a suspension of

s from the Atlantic cities, as the marbeing already overstocked, and the rechandise exceedingly heavy. sold weather in the mountains prevents

operations. The Apaches are com-great depredations. The Sonora copat Fort Youma is developing richly. to Treasurer has deposited money Pacific Express Company, for the pay-State interest due in July next, but rner General had obtained an injuncog the payment. ssage of Gov. Johnson to the Califor-

recommends the passage of an e State debt. A bill has been d for that purpose. NICARAGUA - The captain of the Sierra

reports that he saw Walker at Rivas on of January, and that the allies had not irgin Bay, as reported, nor made any aton San Juan del Sur.

Walker had an effective force of twelve men, and was strongly fortified at The revolution in Peru progresses .-

gent fleet entered the harbor of Callao the forth and Government steamers, several foreign vessels, including the bark Janeuta, were injured. The mer Tibune, and a French frigate, French sympathize with the insurgents.—
Intercepted letters from Vivanco to his are said to implicate the British and Amendinisters in the revolution.

The property of the pr

BURDER.—The Burdell murder brought to a close on Saturday last. and swere positively that he had never made a dagger, either by himself or in any with any one else, before the murder. ediately afterwards, two witnesses were the forward, who testified to having sold dagger, at a store in New York, a few ore the murder. They also described apon, which was the same as the one the lases Cunningham swore their mother for years. Another witness testified that witness) passed through Bond street on th of the murder, and saw Farrell sitting atoop of Burdell's house tying his shoe; man come to the door and order him and saw him go. The Coroner's jury rea verdict charging the commission of the pon Eckel and Mrs. Cunningham as s, and accusing Snodgrass of being an ory before the fact, and the two daughsories after the act. The whole of ere sent to prison.

Canaepublican says that, three years ago, a ned she should find a sum of money on e shore. Taking a boy with her next acy went to the spot and there found a body, on which was a belt containing They buried the money, but the girl ie and dug it up, refusing to give the share, but said she would when he art the age of twenty. He no a sues for e. The story caused great excitement, digging at the spot indicated, the bones drowned man have been found, who was bly a Spanish passenger in a propeller that

WEALTHY YOUNGSTER .- Joshua Sears, of n, recordly deceased, left \$1,600,000 and the balance (\$1,500,000) to his a, between two and three years of age. is to be under the guardianship of Mr. and is to receive \$30,000 on attaining the 21 years; \$4,500 annually until he has the age of 24; \$6,000 annually until he ed the age of 80; and \$20,000 per anter that time. Within the last 15 years tars has given to the town of Yarmouth, pally, if not entirely for the benefit of the that town, about \$40,000.

ANISH" MONEY .- The price that the coins will bring at this time is a matter est to the public. We learn that the e yield of worn Spanish coins at the Mint

Treasurer of the Mint pays in the new of silver, for amounts exceeding five dol-a value, immediately upon ascertaining the of such are presented, at the rate of

HANDED OUTRAGE .- Two villains, at 11, on Friday night of last week, knocked a German named John Henry, in the part of this city, and robbed him of eight

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST May be obtained weekly at the Periodical Depots of DEX my, that a party who went up to see Governor TER & BROTHER, Nos. 14 and 16 Ann Street, New York

> W. PEASE & Co, 28 West Sixta Street, Cincinnati. SAFFORD & PARK, Norwish, Connecticut E. SEMON, Richmond, Virginia. A. GUNTER, No. 99 Third St., Louisville, Ky.

INDEED!-Mr. Simonton, the Washington correspondent of the New York Daily Times, mpany has appointed a clergyman as super-endant of "track literature," to suppress all sional Investigating Committee, stated that he gazines, newspapers and books having an im- was never approached with a corrupt proposition, and knew of no corruption in Congress. Upon this state of affairs, and in view of his previous testimony, the House of Representatives passed a resolution ordering his discharge from

> PENERTLVANIA LEGISLATURE .- Resolution against the remittance of the duties on Railroad Iron, have passed the Senate unanimously, and the House with only eight dissenting votes. A bill giving to Justices, with a jury of six, authority to hear and determine misden eapors of a low grade, has been debated at some length in the House, but not finally determined.

The Follet for January announces as much in favor-" The Marie Antoinette Bonnet." We presume this is a bonnet to be worn when the lady has entirely lost her head.

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET, FEB. 16.

About 1000 head of Beef Cattle were offered at the Bull's Head and ', venue Drove Yards during the pass week, and the quality of the offerings were amounted irregular, and for prime cattle full prices were obtained, mostly ranging at from \$0 to 11; poor lois were duli at from \$3 to 12, but extra sold at from \$11 to 12 the 100 lbs. A few of ordinary quality were left over unsold. The following cattle were queted at the Bull's Head:

E Barr, Lancaster Co. 54; P Hathaway, Chester Co 33; J Hodiman, do, 24; M Hucton, do, 35; J Seldomridge, do, 30; Jas Scott, do, 32; J Walker, do, 11; E Eby, do, 12; A Kinkle, do, 42; R Neely, do, 17; Goud Marshall, do, 10; Washington Alexandor, do, 25; Knabb & Walkee, do, 13; J Baldwin, do, 20; B Gody, Western, 76; M Curren, Virginia, 24.

Included in the above were 300 head of Buef Cattle, varded at the Avenue Drove Yard, all of which were sold at prices ranging from \$9 to \$11 the 100 lbs.

Of Cows and Calves about 500 were offered, mostly at the Washington Drosse Vard. PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET, FEB. 16.

anging from \$9 to \$11 the 100 Bs.

Of Cows and Calvas about 500 were offered, mostly at the Washington Drove Yard, Bridge Avenue, sales ranging at from \$30 to \$30 for Fresh Cows, \$25 to \$35 for Springers, and \$30 to \$30 for Dry Cows.

Of Hogs about 5500 were at Singer's Yard during the week, and all sold at from \$31 to \$91 the 100 Bs.

Of Sheep and Lambs only about 5-50 were sold at market, and mostly all sold within the range of \$3ja5j each, according to annity.

Peb. 16.—Flour steady, 5000 bbis sold. Wheat quiet. Corn dull—15,500 bushels sold. Pork buoyant at \$213. Provisions steady. Whiskey 384c.

ASHES—The market is very firm for Pots, with sales of 25 bbis at \$7,624, and small lots of Pearls at the same price. FLOUR, &c.—The inquiry for Western Canal Flour is fair, especially for the low grades of State—these are firm; while the low grades of yeardes of state—these are firm; while the low grades of Western extras are caster to purchase. The demand continues for export, but the trade have purchase are stated of the state of th Feb. 16,—Flour steady, 6000 bbls sold. Wheat quiet, uli—15,500 bushels sold. Pork buoyant at \$21\frac{1}{2}. Prov.

\$17.25 for puncheons. Buckwheel Flourishmat \$2,7553 & GRAIN—A better domand for Wheat, and with light artivals holders are firm. The sales are 2500 bus common red Missouri at \$1.51; 140 bus common white at \$1,66; 13,000 bus good wide Southern on private terms; 2500 bus prime white Canadian at \$1.79 in store; 2000 bus Chicago Springat \$1.40, and 10,000 bus red Illinois (winter) on private terms, Barley is quiet at \$1,25a1,32. Oats are in fair request at 43s 2 for State, \$35.54 for Western, and \$63.49 for Jersey. Cornelses firmer, with a good deimand and light receipts; the inquiry is mainly for exports; sales of 40,000 bus at 71a73 for we Southern yellow, and 70a30 for common to choice white Southern, and small lots do at 82. for common to choice white Southern, and small lots do at 82.

COFFEE has again been active at full prices. Sales of 3250 bags Rio at loale, including an invoice of 1000 bags at 10-jo. The week's sales of Rio reach 20.500 bags. The stock is 87.600 bags. Sales also of 250 bags Laguays at 12-jo.

SUGARS are quiet; prices are steady. Sales of 315 linds Melads at about 70, and 200 hilds Cuba at 28-350.

MOLASSES is firm, and a moderate business is doing at 50a350 for Cuba clayed; 55a600 for Cuba Musoovado, and 75a 750 for New Orleans.

HIDES are firm, with a moderate activity. Sales of 1100 Porto Cabello at 300, 6 mos, and 1400 Central American in Bouton, to come here on private terms.

LEATHER—All kinds continue firm; the business is fair, about equal to the receipts.

PROVISIONS—There is a fair demand for old Mess Pork; and this is firmer; other kinds quiet but slendy; sales of 45 bbis at \$23,35a26,56 for old Mess \$2.15a21,50 for new do; or new

PROVISIONS—There is a fair demand for old Mess Pork; and this is firmer; other kinds quiet but stendy; sales of 45 bbls at \$30,398,045 for old Mess; \$21,398,195 for new do; \$17,598,18 for prime, and \$23,25823,50 for clear. Beef is without important charge, the arrivals are imitted, and the stock of good is reduced; cales of 350 bbls at \$3,508,0,374 for prime; \$10,824813 for new country mess; and \$15,50 for repacked Claveland mess; prime mess is firm at \$21,828; Beef Hams are quiet at \$208,22. Bacon is in fair demand; asless of 100 boxes cumberland out to arrive at Philadelphia, at the 350 boxes fong tribbed middles, on the spot, at 1240, and 132 boxes iong boneless do, to arrive, at 109-10c. Cut Mests are in demand; sales of 130 hbds and there at all allefor 550 billerand, with a small stock; sales of 643 bbls and tierces at 134 allefor, to arrive, and 134,1316 to reserve. Dressed Hogs are in demand at 93a940.

HOPS—New are without change. Sales of 30 bales at 7a 100 for common to choice first sorts.

BALTIMORE MARKET, FEB. 14.

FLOUR—The Flour market continues very duil. The foreign advices have had a depressing influence upon prices, and Howard Street Super sold at a decline of 12/2 49 bbl. There were sales on 'Change of 200 bbls. Howard Street Super at 46,124. Most holders were however asking \$6,25 49 bbl. for there is no demand for it for immediate delivery. Extra Flour may be quoted at \$6,6246,57 for Other and Howard Street and \$7,257,37 for City. Great and Great for immediate delivery. Extra Flour may be quoted at \$6,6246,57 for Other of Howard Street, and \$7,257,37 for City. GRAIN—The transactions continue to be light, but for most varieties prices are unchanged. The market for Grain generally is however duil. There were about 2000 bushels Wheat at market this morning. Reds sold at 142a144c for good lofs, and we quote whites at 155a156 for fair to good parcels. Of Corn there were about 2000 bushels when at market this morning; the only of offered was one of 230 bushels Pennsylvania. We quote Pennsylvania. Rye at 80a22c. For Oats prices are a little lower. There were pout 3000 bushels delivery prime brought 46c.

SEEDS—There is still considerable doing, but the market this morning was not as buoyant as it has been for some days past. The sales reported on Change embrace 50 bush ordinary quality at \$7,59, 150 bush lair do at \$7,558,768, and 200 bush do \$7,75. Striedly prime Seed is still field at \$8, but large parcels will not bring this figure. We quote Timothy Seed as before at \$3,50a3 75 \$4 bush.

SUGARS Messrs. Lemmon & Brogdon offered to day at auction 13 hds, \$3 bbls, and 18 boxes of which were sold at \$1,65a7,68, and 200 bush do \$7,75. Striedly prime Seed is still field at \$8, but large parcels will not bring this figure. We quote Timothy Seed as before at \$3,50a3 75 \$4 bush.

SUGARS Messrs. Lemmon & Brogdon offered to day at auction 13 hds, \$3 bbls, and 618 boxes Porto Rico Sugars, the cargo of the sohooner Priscilla, from Arecibo; \$5 bhds, 41 bbls, and 40 bbs, and 40 bbs, and 40 bbs, and 40 bbs in market.

WHISKEY-Is quiet, but the market is steady. We heard this morning of sales yesterday not previously noticed of 100 bils Country at 27c, and of 100 bils Ohio do at 28a 25c. Ohio is held too at the above figures, and we quote City and Pennsylvania do at 27a27jc.

BANK NOTE LIST.

CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, By WITHERS & PETERSON, BANKERS,

Pail	ADELPHIA. February 9, 1857
PENNSYLVANIA.	SOUTH CAROLINA.
Solvent bks par to dis	Solv bks 1
Relief notes idis	GEORGIA.
Relief notes dis Lancaster bank 40 dis Erie City bk 40 dis	Bk Columbus no s
Erie City bk 40 dis	Bk of Middle G'reia no M
NEW JERSEY.	Man Bk Columbus po se
Salwant hks nar to i die	Nove here
Merch bk Br'dgton 3) dis	New bks 2 to 5
	Merchants' & Planters'
Newton 15 dis DELAWARE. Solvent bks par	bk, Savannah no s
DELAWARE.	Planters' and Mech's
Solvent bks par	bk. Dalton no si
Cudeta # fare	
MARYLAND.	ALABAMA.
Valley bk Hagerstown no sale	
Solvent bks par to i dis	Other solv hks 5
Far & Mec bk Kent co I dis	MISSISSIPPI.
DIS. OF COLUMBIA.	All bks uncerts
Exchange bk 30 dis	LOUISIANA.
Solv hka # dis	Solv bks
NEW YORK.	OHIO.
Solv bks per to f dis 8th Avenue bk 8 dis	Solvent bks 1
Sth Avenue bk 8 dis	Bk of Circleville 55
Knickerboeker bk 14 dis	Canal bk Cleveland 8
Far bk Onondaga 25 dis	
Mer & Man bk Oswego 30 dis	Solv bks 1
Ex bk Buffalo 30 dis Empire City bk 14 dis Central bk 15 dis Champlain bk no sale	INDIANA.
Empire City bk le dis	New solvent bks 2
Central bk lidia	State DK 1
	Shawnee bk, Attica, no s
MAINE	Gramerey bk Lafayette '
Solv bks i dis	Peoples bk. Carmi. 31
Bk of Hallowell 3 dis	Rushville bk. Rushville, 30
Ellsworth bk 60 die	Prairie State bk. 30
Maritime bk Bangor 15 dis	
Canton bk South China no sale	

mart of this city, and robbed him of eight.

They then supported him home, enterhouse where his wife was waiting, and, less of cries for the watch, robbed the of a number of articles—taking two rom Mrs. Henry's finger. The Mayor spended the police officers who should sen on that beat at that time.

RHODE ISLAND.
Solv bks**
HODE ISLAND.
Solv bks**
ANADA.
Solv b

NEVER.—Never break your neck to bow at all to a "awest sixteen," with a flounced dress, who is sahamed of her old fashioned mether; or to a strutting collegiste who is boyrined at his grandouther's bad grammar.

Never keep a boy to blacken your brots and attend to the stable, while you frighten your wife out of the idea of keeping a nurse for the twins, by constantly talking of hard times. Never express disapprolation, or appear charrened in company at a had "fit," when you have fooduably purchased your clothing elsewhere than at Granville Stokes beautiful comple of Fashiou, No. 209 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

"A STITCH IN TIME OFTIME SAVES NINE A STITCH IN TIME OF TIME SAVES NINE
Was surg in ages field.
A hair that is gray if checked to day.
Will asva a heary head.
Then baste, oh, haste, nor moment waste,
"Twill act just like a charm,
"Its glorous Stuff, this is no Puff,)
Mason's Albine like Balm,
or cale by R. A. G. A. WRIGHT, Boston, Mass., wholee, and at retail by all Druggists.

CURIOUS FASHIONS .- Hats for men were invented at CURIOUS FASHIONS.—Hars for men were invented at Paris, in 1404. In London they first were manufactured by Spannards, and not till about a century later. Before that time mon in England wore close knit woolen caps. When Charles II. made a public antry into Rouen, in 1449, he wore a hat lined with red velvet, and surmounted with a plume. There have been as curious changes in other strictes of dress; but the most elegant modern garments are those sold at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rocknill & Wilson, Nos. 205 and 207 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS have no equal as a muc medicine. They cure nervous debility, sick headache, cid stomach, waterbrash, loss of appetite, & c., all of which roceed from a weakened or deranged state of the stomach.

GRAY HEADS.—There are many whose hair is prematurely gray, that, by the use of "Wood's Hair Restorative" car bring it back to its natural color. This fact is testified to by our ex Senator Breese and many others.—Chicago Tiescs.

Soid by all Druggists.

feb?-2teow

out of employment may find that which is both profitable and pleasant by addressing ROBERT SEARS, Publisher, 151 William Street, New York.

On the 3d instant, by the Rev. Charles A. Baer, Mr. Philadelphia.
On the 5th instant, by the Rev. Doctor Blackwood, Mr.
WILLIAM HUTCHESON, to MISS MATILDA CAMPBELL, both
of this city. WILLIAM HUTCHESON, to Miss MATILDA CAMPBELL, both of this city.
On the 5th instant, by the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Mr. William B. Carri, to Miss Ant Montague, both of Bucks county.
On the 5th instant, by the Rev. R. J. Black, Mr. Robert Johnson, of Solt county, lows, to Miss Sarah Johnson, of this city.
On the 9th instant, by the Rev. William J. Mann, D. D., Augustys Springer, Esq. to Miss Catharine A. daughter of John Rambo, Esq. both of Philadelphia.
On the 5th instant, by the Rev. E. W. Hutter, Rev. Reubrs S. Wagner, Lutheran Minister, of Reading, Pa. to Miss Lydla E. D. Appleagary, of Philadelphia.
On the 3d instant, by the Rev. Richard Lewis, in Holmesburg, Philadelphia, Mr. Elwood F. Dudley, to Miss Annie B. Simon, both of Byborry.
On the 10th instant, by the Rev. John Chambers, Mr. William S. Stamm, U. S. N. to Emilt, daughter of Edward Parson, of Philadelphia.
On the 3th instant, by the Rev. T. A. Fernley, Mr. William H. Drawer, of Perland

DEATHS.

On the 10th instant, Mary Jacks, The Son, aged 27 years.
On the 10th instant, Mrs. Martha Trainer, wife of Jas. On the 10th instant, Mrs. Martha Trainer, wife of Jas.
S. Francis, aged 3' years.
On the 10th instant, Mr. James Spencer, Sc. aged 80.
On the 10th instant, Mr. James Spencer, Sc. aged 80.
On the 10th instant, Edizabeth daugnter of Anthony and Sarah Isphordinz, aged 3 years and 7 months.
On the 3th instant, Mrs. Edizabeth Linker, aged 57.
On the 11th instant, Mrs. Mart, wife of James Glendenmic, aged 23 years.
On the 11th instant, William H. Turner, aged 14 years.
On the 9th instant, Joseph Williams, aged 47 years.
On the 9th instant, Mr. James Stevenson, aged 47.
On the 9th instant, R. Phenixvillie, Pa. Samuel Delleker, aged about 6' years.
On the 9th instant, Robert, son of Joseph and Hannah Walch, aged 7 years. On the 8th instant, ROSANNA ANDERSON, aged 11 years and 4 months.
On the 9th instant, SAMUEL S. son of Jans V. and the late Sidney R. Dow, aged 6 years.
On the 9th instant, MITS. ELIZABETH THOMAS, aged 67.
On the 9th instant, MARK ANN, daughter of Mary A. and John D. Smith, aged 5 years. John D. Smith, aged by ears.
On the 9th instant, Janz, daughter of Robert and Mary MoFarland, aged 4 years.
On the 9th instant, Margaret B. daughter of Lott and On the 9th instant, MARGARET D. Ma. Buck.
On the 9th instant, CHARLES, son of Chas. and Elizabeth

Wright.
On the 9th instant, JEREMIAH ELFERTH, aged 52 years.
On the 9th instant, ANN COCHEAN, wife of Cornelius Calahan, aged 24 years.
On the 5th instant, FRANCIS L. HUGHES, aged 24 years.
On the 7th instant, CHARLES L. son of Edward and Sarah ellwagen, aged 7 years.
the 7th instant, Andrew Jackson, son of Samuel and On the 7th instant, Andrew Jackson, son of Samuel and argaret Young. On the 8th instant, Mrs. Mary Bunting, aged 80 years. On the 7th instant. William, son of John and Mary Ann On the 7th instant. WILLIAM, son of John and Mary Ann IcCracken, aged Syears.
On the 7th instant, ELIZABETH M. daughter of Jas. and he late Catharine M. Rementer, aged Syears.
On the 8th instant, ERNEST, son of Ernest and Emelie feiffer, aged Syears.
On the 7th instant, ROBERT F. BARNES, aged IS years and

It is so vastly superior to the volumes already before the public, that they wish the rest of their sex to know it, and enjoy the same advantages from its use they have already done. Below we append one just received:

"Hearing so much of 'Cookery as it Should Be,' I was tempted to purchase a copy, and add to a small Library on the subject already in my hands. Truly, 'the best wine has come last.' I want nothing better. It is so practical, so adapted to every day home-doings, that I cannot imagine any better way in the proparation of food, if these receipts are faithfully followed. Here is the 'golden mean' between extravagant and unhealthy luxury, and what the proverb calls 'a lean kitchen.'''

Another lady says:

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A. B. MARTYN, Plaistow, N. H.

\$150 PER MONTH CAN BE MADE, and no hum-feb2l-2t E. S. RICH, Brasher Faits, New York. 2.000 MEN WANTED. SOMETHING NEW. We wish to engage 2,000 men to transact business for us in their immediate vicinity. Compensation large. For particulars, address HOLT & CO., Gardner, Ohio. feb21-81

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EMPLOYMENT FOR THE WINTER .- Persons

ROOT GALLERY.—Sun-lit Crayons, a new wonder, supe jet to Ambustypes, taken by Cook only, corner of Fifth and Chesinut. Philadelphia.

MARRIAGES.

On the lith instant, by the Rev. J. H. Peters, Cornelits T. Parre, Eqq. of this city, to Miss Kate C. Crockett, of Boston. Reston and New York papers piease copy. On the 3d instant, by the Rev. E. W. Hutter, Mr. Robert Hellerman, of Philadelphia, to Mise Hannah Weiddigner, gounty, Pa. On the left instant by the Rev. Thomas Murphy, Mr. John Smith, to Miss Lilly Hat, both of Aramingo. On the 10th instant, by the Rev. Thomas Murphy, Mr. John Smith, to Miss Lilly Hat, both of Aramingo. On the 10th instant, by the Rev. M. D. Kurtz, Mr. Francis Taroni, of Burmingham, Eng. to Miss Sarah J. Pennington, of Summit Bridge Delaware. On the 10th instant, by the Rev. George Chandler, Mr. John Theydre, to Miss Lardiner States. On the sit instant, by the Rev. George Chandler, Mr. John Theydre, to Miss Lardiner States. On the sit instant, by the Rev. John Coleman, D. D., Mr. Timothiy Burns, to Miss Helen Alexander, both of this city. On the 23d of Dec. last, by the Rev. George Duffield, Jr. Prof. J. Syroud Weber, to Muss Mary A. daughter of M. Yost, Esq. all of Evansburg, Montgomers county. Pa. On the 5th instant, by the Rev. F. T. Calibopper, Mr. Sawurt W. Haines, to Miss Elizabeth F. Ayres, both of Canden, N. J.

ward Parson, of Philadelphia.
On the 8th instant, by the Rev. T. A. Fernley, Mr. William H. Derrino, of Portland, Maine, to Miss Anne E. Tismins, of this city.
On the 2d instant, by the Rev. H. Hastings Weld. Mr. G. W. Peterson, to Helen C. Agnew, both of this city. On the 26th ultimo, by the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Mr. Charles H. Sweet, to Miss Fannie Chamberlain, both of this city. of this city.

On the 5th instant, by the Rev. H. Lain. Mr. Francis P. Connor, of Albany, N. Y. to Miss Mary M. Campbell, of Philadelphia, formerly of county Meath, Ireland.

On the 4th instant, by the Rev. William C. Cooley, Mr. CHARLES W. ADAMS, to KEBECCA A. OWENS, both of Philadelphia. Indelphia.

On the 28th ultimo, by the Rev. T. S. Berge, of New York, Mr. Lawis H. Dickerson, to Miss Amanda Mallors, both of Philadelphia.

On the 11th instant, at Gwynedd, Mr. David LESHEER On the 11th instant, Mrs. Margaret Brown, aged 35, aged 56 years.
On the 9th instant, Mrs. Margaret Brown, aged 35, On the 10th instant, Mr John T. Fries, aged 22 years.
On the 10th instant, Charles, son of Charles and Louisa. Seamore, aged 2 years and 6 nonths.
On the 11th instant, Grorgianna Shriver, daughter of R. H. and Mary J. Lee, aged 4 years and 3 months.
On the 10th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH FLOOD, aged 38.
On the 10th instant, Charles Aldret, son of Lucian and Maria A. Harper, aged 7 years.
On the 10th instant, Mary Jane, wife of Jas. V. Fergumn, aged 27 years.

Smonths.
On the 7th instart, Mr. Samuel Woodhouse, aged 51.
On the 7th instant, David K. White, aged 1a years.
In Camden, on the 5th instant, Mrs. Elizabeth Edwards, aged 73 years.

A LWAYS GET THE BEST.—THE TESTIMONY OF THE LADIES is constantly given to the publisher of that best of all Cook Books,

COOKERY AS IT SHOULD BE.

Another lady says:

Another lady says:

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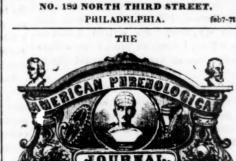
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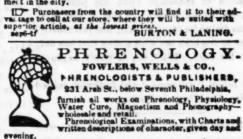
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CHILDE HAROLD IN NEW YORK.

He arrives in town on Saturday evening, Jan. 31apostrophises Broadway—is overcome by the beauty and sublimity of the spectacle—becomes convinced that the sentiments elsewhere expressed in favor of the ocean have been thrown away upon an unworthy object, and transfers them accordingly to the scene before him.

Roll on thou deep and dark black puddle, roll ! Ten thousand brooms would sweep thee but in vain Man rules o'er either sidewalk-his control Stops with the curb; upon thy dirty plain Thy filth is all thine own, nor doth remain, Above thy direful whush, a single stone On which presumptuous man may footing gain, As, wading through thy depths with curse and grean, He falls, with mud bedaubed, bespattered and bes

With trembling step at eventide he steals Across thy alippery waste. Thou dost arise, And from thy bosom spurn his impious heels, And point his patent-leathers to the skies, While execrations mingle with his cries, And send'st him, covered with thy muddy spray And swearing, to the dram shop where he buys A draught of spirituous drink which may Soon hurl him down to earth again-there let him lay

This equine caravan, which ceaseless crawls Adown thy stream, and bids old women quake Behind their gingerbread and apple stalls, The mighty omnibus whose huge ribs take Four times as many as they ought and make Profane the inmates—these thy playthings are; Thou tossest high upon thy Stygian lake The limbs of quadrupeds in shapes bizarre, And sliding, floundering down, their fall resounds afar

Thy sides are changed in everything save thee-Lafarge's, Christy's, Judson's, where are they ! Overwhelmed and wasted by a flery sea, And since rebuilt, yet at some future day rchance again to perish and decay And sink to desolation : not so thou ! Unchangeable save in thy filthy clay-Time wipes no garbage from thy mudstained brow-As DIRTY AS THOU ALWAYS WERT SO ART THOU NOW

Thy glorious City Hall, replete with storms In aldermanic conclave! through all time A huge tempestuous teapot, where reforms Take flight at turpitude reproving crime In speeches dull, illiterate, sublime-The image of nonentity—the throne Of the Municipal! Stupendous shrine Which rear'st to heaven thy front of dings stone. August theu standest forth, GRAND ! dignified ! alone

And I have loved thee, old Broadway! my joy In youthful days was oftenest to be One of thy moving multitude. A boy I cut behind thy stages-they to me Were a delight ! and if my childish glee Held whips in terror, 'twas a pleasing fear, For I was as it were a child of thee : I paddled in thy puddles far and near, And watched the greenhorns tumble in-

My task is done-my boots are soaked-my them Is drowned within me, and I dread a fit Of chills and fever-but I'll not blaspheme The doubtful gas which hitherto hath lit My midnight path begins to flare and flit-Would it were worthier of its awful price ! Therefore I'll heed, or soon perchance I'll sit In some deep hole of watery slush and ice, And utter sentiments emphatic but not nice.

As the poem is evidently unfinished, it is highly pro bable that at this particular passage he attempted to eross, and not having been heard of since, undoubtedly perished in the attempt .- A. D. Dubois in N. Y. Mer-

KILLED HIS MAN .- You have doubtless heard of Dr. Thompson, the waggish proprietor of the Atlanta Hotel, in Atlanta, Georgia. Well, once upon a time, two gentlemen (the one decidedly under the influence of a spiritual presence, and the other approximating the same condition) stopped at the doctor's hotel. In consequence of some extraordinary manifestations on the part of the "tightest" gent, he soon found himself "nigh unto a muss" with the doctor. His friend, however, carried him off before matters reached a crisis. After stowing him away, the friend returned, and accosting the proprietor, said very emphatically :-

" Sir, you have been treading upon dangerous ground, sir; that man is not to be tampered with, sir; do you know, sir, that he has killed his man, sir ?"

"Killed his man!" says Thompson, with voice like a thunder-clap, and a most intense expression of contempt upon his phis: "by Jove! sir, let me inform you that I have practiced medicine for twenty years, and you mustn't attempt to frighten me with a chap that has only him, and rode off." killed his man, Bah! sir, it won't begin to

The fellow " collapsed," and forthwith settled his bill .- Cor. Porter's Spirit.

A VALID REASON .- Uncle Peter R., who flourished a few yeare ago among the mountains of Vermont a s an inveterate horse dealer, was one day called upon by an amateur of the " equipe" in search of " something fast." The result is told as follows in the Northern Gamette:

"There," said Uncle P., pointing to an animal in a meadow below the house ! " there, sir, is a mare vonder who would trot her mile in two minutes and twenty seconds, were it not for one thing."

"Indeed !" cried his companion.

"Yes," continued Uncle Peter; " she is four years old this spring, is in good condition, looks well, and is a first rate mare; and she can go a mile in 2.20, were it not for one thing."

" Well, what is it ?" was the query. "That mare," resumed the jockey; "is in every respect a good piece of property. She has a heavy mane, switch-tail, trots fair and square, and yet there is one thing why she can't go a mile in 2 20."

"What in the Old Harry is it, then ?" eried the amateur, impatiently. "The distance is too great for the time!" was

the old wag's reply.

Too OBLIGING BY HALF .- A very "particular Friend" is Amos Smith, and a very decided enemy to all worldly titles, as anybody in Phila-

from the South didn't know. And "thereby hangs a tale." This correspondent had directed his letter to 44 Amos Smith, Esquire." Friend Amos replied punctually, and after despatching business mat

ters, added the following paragraph :-" I desire to inform you that, being a member of the Society of Friends, I am not free to use worldly titles in addressing my friends, and wish them to refrain from using them to me. Thou wilt, therefore, please to onit the word Esquire, at the end of my name, and direct thy letters to Amos Smith, without any tail."

By the return of mail came a reply, directed, In precise accordance with the request of the particular Friend, to

44 Amos Smith, without any tail, Philadol-

Two Hand Divonon Cases .- An Eastern lawver writes us as follows: An Italian gentleman called at my office a short time since and inquired if he could get divorced from his wife. Now a divorce is not to be considered hastily, and I gravely said that I regretted that our laws facored divorces, and added that if he would inform me particularly in relation to the nature and extent of his grievance, I would advise

tim pin kor surper - joined tol jero rayl - traje a quibo. 11111

"In what particular has your wife disregarded her marriage vows ?"

Italian-Well, 'Squire, to tell the truth, my wife don't know not'ing about cook'n'.

I waited to learn what was coming next; and hearing nothing, I ventured to ask if that was

Italian-Yes, 'Squire; bating that she is the nicest little 'oman you ever see in your life.

I suggested to my distressed client that a divorce would cost forty dollars, and that he could teach his wife to cook for half the money. "Bless you," rejoined the Italian, "I don't know not'ing about cook'n' myself." "Then hire a cook to teach your wife."

Italian becomes silent and thoughtful. In a few minutes I asked, "How do you like my advice ?"

Hearing no response, I looked around and discovered that he had "quietly stolen away." There is a good meral to this, but I dare not suggest it, fer fear of wounding the feelings of some of your "lady subscribers."

I related the foregoing to one of the justices of the Supreme Court of an adjoining state, and he told me that he was once consulted upon a Sabbath morning, by a rich merchant, concerning a divorce. The judge, who was then a practitioner, objected to doing any business whatever upon the Sabbath; but so urgent were the appeals of his friend, and so profuse his tears, that the judge consented to hear the history of his trials and the particulars of his afflictions.

Client-You know very well, Mr. S-, that I was upward of forty years of age when I married Miss B-; from which time I have not seen one day of real happiness! Perhaps I am somewhat to blame myself. Possibly the discrepancy of our ages may have had something to do with it; but Mr. S-, if you can only procure for me a divorce, I am willing that you should have half of my estate, and my wife may ing figure illustrates the Foot Corn Planter of have the remainder.

Judge-Well, what is the particular "mode' by which you expect to procure a divorce?

Client-Well, Mr. 8-, if you come to that, I suppose it must be told. You know my habits of life before marriage? Yes. Well, whenever this point of law.

A LUCID NARRATIVE .- Billy Williams, the alive. Burton, who delighted in quizzing Billy, once made some inquiries of him relative to a horse belonging to Mr. Hamblin, which seemed to arouse Billy, and he thus commenced his

"Now, Burton, I'll tell you all about that 'orse; you see, when I first arrived, I said to 'Amblin, 'Tom, I wants an 'orse; I 'ave always been used to 'ave an 'orse, and I would like to 'ave one."

" Billy,' says he, 'you know Mazeppa, he has earned me a great deal of money, and I will not permit him to be misused; but if you want to ride him, you may, and my stage manager, Tom Flynn, will go with you to the stable.

"So down I goes to the stable with Tom Flynn, and told the man to put the saddle on

"On Tom Flynn ?" says Burton. "No, on the 'orse. So, after talking with Tom Flynn awhile, I mounted him." "What, mounted Tom Fiynn?"

"No, the 'orse; and then I shook hands with

"Shook hands with the horse, Billy ?" "No, 'ang it, with Tom Flynn; and then I rode off up the Bowery, and who should I meet in front of the Bowery Theatre but Tom 'Amblin, so I got off, and told the boy to hold him by the head."

"What! hold Hamblin by the head?" "No, the 'orse, and then we went and had a drink together."

"What! you and the horse?" "No, me and 'Amblin, and after that I mounted him again and went out of town."

"What! mounted Hamblin again?" "No, the 'orse; and when I got to Burnum's, who should be there but Tom Flynn-he'd taken another 'orse and rode out ahead of me, so I told the 'ostler to tie him up."

"Tie Tom Flynn up?" "No, 'ang it, the 'orse, and we had a drink

"What! you and the horse ?" "No, me and Tom Flynn. Now look here, Burton, every time I say 'orse, you say 'Amblin, and every time I say 'Amblin you say 'orse. Now I'll be 'anged if I tell you any-

thing more about it." Billy felt his dignity insulted, and no coaxing

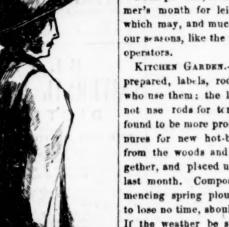
LOTTY CONDUCT .- In the neighborhood where I once lived, a man and his wife were almost constantly quarrelling ;-during their quarrels expressions.

One day, when the boy had been doing somedelphia knows; but as a business correspondent thing wrong, the mother, intending to chastise did you do that for ?"

The boy, complacently folding his arms and imitating his fatter's manner, replied-"See here, madam, I don't wish to have any

words with you." - Boston Gazette. THE PRICE OF SLEIGH-RIDING .- A gentleman walked into a stable up town the other day, and asked the price of a horse and sleigh for four hours? "The price," said the livery man, pointing out a specimen, "is ten dollars an

"Thirty-five!" said the gentleman, quietly; oh, my good friend, you misunderstand me; want to hire them !"



THE FOOT CORN-PLANTER.

Although this is not the season for planting corn, it is perhaps the most important period of the year for agriculturists to lay out their plans, and provide the implements, tools, &c., or their next season's labor. The accompany-G. A. Meacham, of New York city.

This corn planter is buckled on the foot. The operator carries the corn for planting in a small bag, suspended from his shoulder; the planter is connected to this bag by an elastic tube, through which the corn of seed is connow I go home and carry my papers into the veyed. The corn passes down the tube, and library, and by the time I am fairly seated in enters the small box, which has a small top my chair, in comes my-my wife-and-and sits chamber, with a hinged inclined bottom; it right down in my lap! Augh! And then as if measures the exact number or quantity of kerto tip her out of his lap, he stood up nearly nels of corn or seed to be admitted to a hill. erect with hands extended, as if fearing she When the right foot of the operator is raised to would get back into his tap again before he make a step, the corn has free access to the heard the opinion of this learned counsellor on chamber. When the foot is down on the ground, to press the corn in the ground by the What a ridiculous old "spoon!"-Knicker- piston, the plunger is then pressed upwards, and its inclined hinged bottom forces upward and forward the corn for the next hill through will soon drop. In the spring at the usual time a hole in the box, thence down a channel, through the foot piece, into the chamber. When the foot is lifted for the next step, the piston is withdrawn through the opening in the middle, and the corn for the next hill settles below the piston in the centre, therefore, when the foot is pressed down to plant the mext hill, the piston carries the corn before it, thrusting it into the soil; and so on successively until the whole field is planted by the operator simply walking over it.

The weight of the operator coming upon his foot, does all the work, and a field of corn is thus planted as fast as a man can walk, and in perfect squares, when the fields is laid out for cultivating it by ploughing both ways, avoiding hoeing. It is thus well adapted for the western and southern country, where there are such large corn fields. Horse power planters cannot plant so accurately in squares. The foot-planter is simple and strong, and we are informed that it is not liable to get out of repair. From its simplicity it can be manufactured very cheap, and it is so small and compact, that it may be carried in the pocket of a man's coat. A patent was issued for it on the 10th of June last. More information respecting it may be obtained by letter addressed to the patentee, Geo. A. Meacham, No. 290 Broadway, New York.

Agricultural.

IRISH POTATO PERLINGS. - Some time March last, a negro boy of ours was sent from the kitchen to the pig-pen, to throw in some of the raw peelings of the Irish potato. The boy picked out these peelings containing the eyes, and planted them in a fence corner .-When the frost cut ours down, the little nigger chuckled at his tater patch-frost never touch him. A short time ago, we saw the little fellow staggeriag under a load of something in a large basket on his head. He approached, showing a set of ivory, and with a knowing look, said :- " Just look here, massa Charles, see what I'se made from dem tater skins! beat your big taters all to smash." We looked in mer. the basket, and to our astonishment saw near s bushel of as fine Irish potatoes as were ever raised in any country; they were of uncommon size and as mealy as a boiled chestnut. " Master!" says little woolly, "ain't you going to on the part of Buston could induce him to put it in the noosepaper, how little nigger make big taters from peelings in the fence corner. and beat he old master wid all his gwanner and gypsum?" We promised to put it in the "noosepaper," and here it is. " White folks" may take a lesson from the little negro's econotheir only child (a boy) was generally present; my. There is many a fence corner that might and of course had caught many of his father's produce a good crop of Irish potatoes .- Soil of the South.

PRODUCT OF AN ACRE.-A correspondent of him, called him and said, "Come here, sir; what field, Mass., says that he has raised on his farm forty bushels of good sound corn, one hundred the 'grand specific.' " and fifty bushels of potatoes, seven large cart. -all on one acre in one year.

CUT BEAN POLES AND PEA BEUSH .- Both will hour, but you can have it four hours for thirty- is starting in the spring. The cedar swamps that he has found a little powdered rosin sprinlaid in. Cedar poles are much more durable good protection against the depredations of than birch and alder. All the articles that will birds and mice. Would not the same article be I don't want to buy the horse and sleigh, I only be needed for the garden in the spring, should worth trying upon corn, where liable to be atbe provided now .- Agriculturist.

WORK TO BE DONE IN FEBRUARY.

Perhaps this, if any, may be called the farmer's month for leisure; still there is much which may, and much which must be done, for our seasons, like the tides, will not wait on lazy

KITCHEN GARDEN .- Bean poles should be prepared, labels, rods for tomatoes, for these who use them: the larger market gardeners do not use rods for tematoes, as their culture is found to be more profitable without them. Manures for new hot-beds, composed of leaves from the woods and horse-manure, mixed together, and placed under cover, if not done in last month. Composts made previous to commencing spring ploughing and planting, so as to lose no time, should the spring prove early. If the weather be sufficiently mild, make and plant your hot beds in the latter part of the month, being careful not to plant them until the steam is well off, so as to leave your bottom heat not above seventy two degrees Fahrenheit. If your straw mats were not made last month for covering hot-beds, make them now-give air fine days to your autumn plantings in hot-

Do not sow new hot-beds in frosty weather, you will gain nothing by over-haste; if the weather permit, you may commence sowing cabbage, egg-plant, lettuce, tomatoes, peppers, &c., but not during strong frost; those will do for your early plantings. Bridgeman recommends forcing asparagus, kidney beans, cucumbers; plant peas, (Cobbet and Bridgeman.) potatoes; sow radish seed in cold beds, well protected; plant broad beans, and sow cabbage seed. Give all your hot beds strict attention; see them well protected at night, and give air as often as practicable in the day time. Should any of your beds prove to be steaming, cover the necessary opening with some loose material, which will admit the escape of steam, without permitting the cold to check the beds or plants too suddenly, or to frost the plants if windy. If you have cauliflowers or broccoli of last year's growth heeled in for heading, give them full air by uncovering during the day, if not intensely cold, otherwise they will lose color, and show soiled leaves near the stalks. Cabbage stalks, from which the heads have been cut during the winter, and which were heefed in last fall should he fairly uncovered for sprouting, if you intend to have early cabbage sprouts; gardeners usually uncover a part of their cabbage stalks thus early, as if the sprouts succeed very early, they produce better

Those who raise sweet potatoes, should try the following :-

SWEET POTATO SEED FROM THE BLOOM .-Collin Wood, in The Plough, the Loom and the Anvil, says that he has raised for three years past, sweet potatoes, of better quality than usual

in the following way, viz :-"The yam potato vine blooms in August: in about a month thereafter they form a pod; the seeds are then formed of about the size of sage seed and of the same color. The nod should be noticed and gathered when ripe, or else they of sowing seed, I sow them in the same way I as soon, but will continue doing so through the apring. The plant is small and delicate in appearance, and should be drawn in a wet season, with a little dirt attached to it, and transplanted. The leaf and vine have a different appearance from the potato usually, and the potato will be found to grow larger and smoother than

"I prefer this method after satisfactory practice to raise the potato, than any other.'

ORCHARD.-Finish pruning apples, apricots, peaches, &c. Prune gooseperries, currants, &c., if not previously done. Apply a solution of one pound of Bleacher No. 1. Soda in one gallon of water, to the trunks and branches of fruit trees; this will destroy all mosses, (fungi) and many insects in embryo. Vines may still be pruned. Prepare grafts late in the month if he weather be mild.

Hor-House .- Admit the air freely during midday, when the weather permits.

Plant bulbs and other dry roots for succession; attend to bark beds. Keep temperature during the day sixty, and

at night, at forty five degrees. Stir earth borders once each week-introduce flowering shrubs in pots for succession-continue to sow kidney beans in boxes-apply liquid manure to the roots of fruit trees in forcing, especially vines and figs-tobacco fumigation give weekly-watch seduously for the green

fly and red spider .- Landreth. GREEN House .- Admit air freely when practicable; cut away dead wood as it appears; keep temperature above thirty-two degrees renew labels; finish pruning oranges, put mats over the glass in severe weather; change to larger pots where required : water often, but in small quantities.

MANURE OR COMPOST HEAPS .- Any compost heaps which have been recently made, and refuse to pass into heat, may be assisted by turning over and burying in them a quantity of heated bricks or stones; this will gradually throw them into fermentation .- Working Far-

HOT WATER FOR HOUSE PLANTS .- A correspondent of the Boston Cultivator, writing of the management of house plants, says :

"The way to have healthy plants, is to shorten in all straggling growth, and remove every leaf and flower as toon as the least symptom of decay is perceivable, washing them occasionally watering-pot held high above them, thus giving | ing.] them the benefit of a warm shower at any time or place. But the thing of all others the most important, is to water them with hot water at all times; yes, hot to the touch, even beyond what is supposed to be prudent, until after the experiment-and it is only necessary to watch the New England Farmer, writing from Plain- the result on the health and vigor of the plants, especially when in bloom, to be convinced of

The writer says he has fuchsias now in bloom loads of pumpkins, fifteen bushels of carrots, mere cuttings, about six inches in height, not twenty bushels of turnips, three bushels of one failing out of seven, or even more, cuttings onions, forty cabbage heads, one bushel of planted in a single pot and watered with hot beans; after using all he needed for his family, water. [We doubt the "grand specific." Let a lot of peas, and fifteen bushels of sugar beets our readers try it cautiously, however, for themselves.]

PROTECTION TO SHED PHAS. - A COTTESDODkeep much better if cut now, than when the sap dent of the London Gardener's Chronicle states are now accessible, and a good stock may be kled or dusted over peas when sown, to be a tacked by crows and vermin ?

Olmstead, of Hartford, Ct., was very successful in grafting new tops into old trees. His rule was always to begin at the top, and graft one-third of the tree in each year-three years being thus required to complete the entire head. By grafting at the top first, the grafts are not shaded by the remaining branches: while the necessary reduction throws the sap into the remaining side limbs, and gives them vigor for grafting the next year. A tree seventyfive years old was successfully treated in this way. The fourth year afterwards it bore ten

bushels of apples; the fifth year eight bushels;

and the sixth year twenty-eight and a-half bush-

RE-GRAFTING OLD TREES .- The late George

els .- Country Gentleman. BUTTHE .- If milch cows are fed with carrots in winter, the effect will be striking in the flavor and color of the butter. A fine color and good flavor can also be given to butter, by grating two or three middle-sized Orange or Horn carrots, press out the juice, then pour some hot water on them and press again; then take this juice and mix with a pint of new or sweet milk, and throw into the cream before churning .-This is sufficient for a churning of 10 or 12 lbs. We have also eaten delicious yellow butter in the midst of winter, which had been churned from boiled cream .- Germantown Telegraph.

Hogs' HAIR .- This substance, which is generally allowed to go to waste where only a few animals are killed, is considered a valuable garden manure, especially for the bottom of My 6, 14, 21, 18, 19, 21, is a county in lows. celery trenches, to which plant it gives a tender My 2, 3, 21, 23, is a county in Iowa.

Useful Receipts.

FOR BALDNESS .- The celebrated physiologist, Baron Dupuytren, of Paris, devoted considerable attention to the causes of baldness and the means of checking its progress. He discovered pomade, which bears his name, the receipt for which is as follows: Macerate a drachm of powdered cantharides, in an ounce of spirits of wine. Shake it well during a fortnight, and then filter. Take ten parts of this tincture, and rub it with ninety parts of cold lard. Add a little essence of bergamot, or any other scent .-Rub this pomade well into the skin of the head, night and morning. In many cases, this application will arrest the falling out of the hair, by curing certain diseases of the skin.

TO KNIT HEELS OF SOCKS DOUBLE .- Skip every other stitch on the wrong side, knit all on the right, and you will have a double heel, that is doubly serviceable to the single ones .- Cor. Ohio Cult.

To PRESERVE FRUIT BY PACKING .- As a proof of the value of sawdust as a non conductor, permit me to inform you that I have this year received a barrel of Newtown Pippins from the United States, and the Apples having been packed in mahogany sawdust, not a single Apple is damaged. For the last ten years I have received my annual barrel, but without the saw dust, and generally from one-fourth to threefourths were positively rotten. [But don't use Deal sawdust for this purpose.]-Cor. London

Some Throat .- Sweet oil and honey, a tea poonful of each, boiled on a sheet of glazed letter paper, over a lamp, about three minutes; give a few drops of it well mixed and as cool as the patient can take it-is a great felief for the extreme soreness of the mouth and throat in scarlet fever. The above is not recommended as a cure for this disease, but in some cases where the throat and lungs were unable any longer to perform their wonted functions, it afforded timely relief, and probably saved the patient's life.

TO MAKE HARD CANDLES OF SOFT TALLOW. -I noticed a request, a short time since, for a receipt to make soft tallow hard. I send you one I know by experience to be good. To twelve pounds of tallow take half a gallon of water, to which add three table-spoonfulls of pulverized alum, and two of saltpetre, which heat and dissolve; then add your tallow and one pound of beeswax; boll hard all together, until the water evaporates, and skim well while boiling. It should not be put in your moulds hotter than you can bear your hand in. The candles look much nicer when the wicks are not tied at the bottom. It is not only a disagreeable task to cut the w.ck off, but it injures the moulds. Never heat your moulds to draw your candles in cold weather.

Perhaps it is not generally known that tallow from beeves fed on corn or grain, is much softer than when fed on grass or clover. Therefore, the tallow from grass fed cattle should always be selected for summer use, and the candles will always be hard with the addition of very little alum and beesway. In very cold weather much less alum must be used, or they will crack so as to fall to pieces sometimes; and a third more of each should be used in very warm weather if the tallow is very soft. With a little management you can always have hard tallow for summer use where you make all your own candles .- Cor. Country Gentleman.

SUBSTITUTE FOR COFFEE. - Wheat makes ex cellent coffee. It can be had for three cents per pound, while imported coffee is sixteen .-Mixed, one-half wheat, the greatest lover of coffee would not discover the difference. We have often used clear wheat in our family, and think it excellent. It is certainly to be preferred to the extracts so commonly used; and is also useful to persons whose health will not allow them to use the other coffee. It should be well dried and roasted, or it will boil thick like with very warm water from the fine nose of a starch. [Selected. Doubtful, but worth try-AN IRISH LADY'S OPINIONS OF THE TREAT

> WHERL .- As the lady eyed that powerful machinery, she exclaimed, with an emphatic accent Ah, there they go-tread, tread-climb, climb -poor things! Be kind to them, Mr. Chesterion, and don't work them too hard !"-and, having pronounced that merciful ejaculation, she departed. A fortnight afterwards, the same lady revisited the prison, baving had her favorite dog, worth £15, stolen, by a man then on the tread wheel. Turning to withdraw, she cast ner eyes once more upon the rapidly revolving flywheel, and seemed to be hurried into her previous reverie, with, however, a very dissimilar sequence in her concluding reflections .-Ah! there they go-tread, tread-climb, climb!" she exclaimed as before: and then. suddenly assuming the wildest energy, she continued, with outstretched arm and clenched hand, "work them to death! I don't care what you do to them, now they've got my Thus saying, she burst away from the gate, all her recent charity having evaporated with the disappearance of her dog. -Chesterton's Revelations of Prison Life.

The Riddler,

BIOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA. WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY SYRBING POST.

I am composed of 25 letters My 12.3.4, 12, 18, 25, was an English poet My 33, 14, 18, 11, 17, 18, was an English poet. My 23, 24, 19, 17, 11, was an Irish poet. My 1, 2, 4, 24, was an American poetess. My 5, 6, 10, 14, was an American political writer.

My whole is an American poetess and authoress

My 9, 18, 7, 11, 17, 24, 26, was a French historian.

My 20, 15, 17, 14, was an English historian.

My 12, 8, 25, 16, 21, 18, 23, was an American poeters.

My 13, 21, 17, 17, 8, 1, 15, 25, is an American selentific

CINROS. MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA. WRITTHN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

I am composed of 8 letters.

My 1, 8, 2, is impregnated with salt. My 2, 7, 3, is a colorless, elastic fluid. My 3, 7, 4, 8, is a plant of the genus Ovyza, and its seed.

My 4, 2, 1, 8, has often been tried in court, but never convicted.

My 5, 2, 3, is an aquatic implement. My 6, when horizontal, is 1,000, when upright, but 19.

My 7, 4, 8, endures cold better than heat

My 8, 3, 1, was a Christian 1856 years ago. My whole is a pleasant little town in S. W. Missouri

TIMOTHY.

GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA. WRITTER FOR THE SATURDAY BYRNING POST.

I am composed of 24 letters My 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, is a county in Ohio.

My 24, 13, 14, 7, 21, is a county in Indiana.

My 20, 19, 12, 8, 9, is a county in lowa. My 10, 12, 5, 4, 19, 13, 22, 11, is a county in Texas My 2, 1, 7, is a county in lowa. My 20, 9, 3, 15, 7, is a county in Illinois

My whole is an English authorese of long sta GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING

My 4, 15, 25, 25, 6, 1, 2, 11, 11, 25, is a town in My 19, 14, 6, 8, is a town in Austria. My 9, 8, 10, 18, 25, is one of the United States My 11, 25, 6, 8, is a river in the Russian Empire.

My 11, 12, 13, 20, 11, 25, 8, 11, 22, 8, 7, is a chain of tains in the Russian Empire. My 24, 15, 25, 6, 13, is a town in Austria. * My 20, 23, 15, 21, 18, is a town in Sardinia. My 9, 8, 16, 19, 1, 8, 11, 11, 25, is a town in Virginia. My 25, 15, 17, 25, is a county in Pennsylvania. My whole is an Institution in one of the

States CHARADE. WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY RYRHING POST

In time of war the soldier's life Is passed in watching and in strife-Long marches, too, has he; At close of day, weary and spent, My first be does unto his tent,

Ere he can rested be. Where terminate two roads in one-Where rivers in each other run-Where forest branches meet, May be found, if rightly reckoned, The first idea of my second;

With it some people cat. The farmer tills the soil for wealth, The exercise improves his health, And fills his barns with food ; For housing which my whole is us It does no harm when not abused

GARMEA

WRITTEN FOR THE PATURDAY RYSSING PAGE. In my first the learned does delight, My second crawls upon the gree My whole, from early dawn till ! Learns what my first does expo

RIDDLE.

I am composed of 4 letters Deprive me of my 1st, and I beco Deprive me of my 3rd, and I am was

WRITTRY FOR THE SATURDAY BYRNING

My whole, though dumb, is more p

voice of kings, and more persuasive than the sloan of Demosthenes, Cloverdale, Ind.

GEOMETRICAL PROBLEM.

WITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY SYRNING POST. In a right-angled triangle, the sum of the base ar altitude is 70 rods, and the area is six twenty-fifthe of the square described upon the hypothenuse. Required the length of the three sides, and the area of the tri O. LEONARD BALDWIN. angle! Laconia, Ky

CONUNDRUMS.

[D" Which is the most inquisitive letter of the alphabet ? Ans .- Y II Why is the alphabet supposed to be a fighting character?' Ans .- Because it has always get

D" Which is the longest letter in the alpha -O, because there is no end to it. ID Why is a butcher's eart like his Because he earries his calves there

CURIOSITIES.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. Bread baked by the heat of passion A stone picked up in the road to happing The razor that shaved a note. The remaining fragments of a broken pr A hat for the head of navigation.

Some splinters of wood to kindle the fire of ANSWERS TO RIDDLES IN LAST. MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

A draught of water from the fountain of lave.

He that in the world would rise, Must rend the news and advertise GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA .- A THE the Constitution of the United States, Hart. PHILOSOPHICAL ENIGMA .- Sir Imag N ton, the Prince of Philosophers. GEOGRAPHICA CHARADE .- . Herring. ENIGMA .- Washington. CHARADE -Capacity (Cap-a-city.) CHARADE Justice. RIDDLE .- Carpenter. ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM -0% hours.

A DISCREET CLERGYMAN .- A. pondent of the Salem Gazette, H lowing anecdote :

"At the house of an eminent though not aged D. D. in Boston, there was what of brilliancy and accomplishment, & carriage drive before dinner was proposed for the clergyman, his wife, and the lady guests. The wife, of the clergyman was prevented from being one of the party, and a chaise ride for the clergyman and the strange lady was concluded on-Whereupon, by direction of the clergyman, two chaises drove up at the appointed hour, int the hinder one of which the chrgyman scale the lady, and handed her the reins, and the took his seat in the forward one, and thus grave procession the two chaises process each with its single occupant, through streets of this and a neighboring city, till the reached the open country, and after a short at very refreshing drive, teturned to the clarge man's house in the same demure and as